

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

IDAHO, MONTANA, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PACIFIC WEST REGION

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Approved by: _____
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Date: _____

**Nez Perce National Historical Park
Resource Management Plan**

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. PARK PURPOSE AND RESOURCE OVERVIEW

The purpose of Nez Perce National Historical Park as stated in the enabling legislation of 1965, and amended in 1992, is "to protect and interpret sites in the Nez Perce country of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming that have exceptional value in commemorating the history of the nation." Specifically mentioned are sites relating to, "early Nez Perce culture, the Lewis and Clark Expedition through the area, the fur trade, missionaries, gold mining and logging, the Nez Perce War of 1877, and such other sites as will depict the role of the Nez Perce country in the westward expansion of the nation".

The park, like the story it tells, is complex. Scattered over north-central Idaho, eastern Washington, northeastern Oregon, and parts of Montana (fig. 1, park map), its sites have diverse themes tied by the thread of Nez Perce history and culture. Nez Perce NHP provides all Americans with an important perspective about our history as a people. Its significant features are mostly derived from its resources, especially its record of the past as preserved in archeology, collections, structures, landscapes, and natural resources and their traditional cultural uses.

Thirty-eight individual sites are authorized for inclusion in the park. The 24 original sites in Idaho (the 1965 legislation) are within the first congressional district. Fourteen new sites were authorized by the additions bill (1992) and are spread throughout the Northwest, including sites in the first and second districts of Idaho, first district of Montana, fourth district of Washington state, and second district of Oregon. The park is managed as a historic area and its original 24 sites are listed inclusively on the National Register of Historic Places.

As of June 1994, all sites of Nez Perce NHP, including those in Montana, are managed within the Pacific West Region (PWR). Of the park's 38 sites, seven are held in fee ownership by the National Park Service (NPS). All others are managed through cooperative agreements, memoranda of understanding, and leases with a variety of federal, state, local, and private entities.

The seven park-owned sites are: Big Hole National Battlefield, with 655 acres; Buffalo Eddy, about 10 acres; Canoe Camp, about 2.5 acres; East Kamiah, about 55 acres; Old Chief Joseph Cemetery, about 15 acres; Spalding, about 100 acres; and White Bird Battlefield, the largest of the sites with approximately 1,245 acres. Additional acres of scenic easement border Spalding and White Bird.

Big Hole National Battlefield (MT) has been in the NPS longer than Nez Perce NHP has existed. Originally established as a war department memorial in 1883, it became a national monument in 1910, was transferred to NPS in 1933, and became a national battlefield in 1963. It is the site of a costly battle where U.S. Army troops surprised the encamped Nez Perce who had crossed the Bitterroot Mountains trying to evade capture in August, 1877.

The Buffalo Eddy site consists of rock outcroppings on both sides of the Snake River. The rock art encompasses two phases of petroglyphs and an area of pictographs associated with the Nez Perce ancestral peoples. These images date from as early as 4,500 years ago.

Two basalt outcrops, elements of Nez Perce mythology, are the primary features of East Kamiah (ID). The Heart of the Monster represents the birthplace of the Nez Perce people. A picnic area, interpretive shelter, and parking area are available for visitors.

It was in the area of Canoe Camp, along the Clearwater River (ID), that Lewis and Clark rested and built canoes for the final portion of their expedition to the Pacific Coast. An ancient Indian village also was near here, at the confluence of the North Fork with the main river.

The Old Chief Joseph Gravesite has significance to the Nez Perce people as the resting place of Old Chief Joseph.

Spalding (ID) was the site of prehistoric Indian communities for thousands of years before Rev. Henry Spalding established a Presbyterian mission in 1836. Later, the site was occupied by two eras of federal agencies administering activities concerning the Nez Perce, followed by the establishment of a small town. Park headquarters now is located at the NPS visitor center at Spalding.

White Bird Battlefield (ID) is the site of the first battle of the Nez Perce War, and contains significant archeological sites, burial grounds, abandoned agricultural fields, and remnants of homesteads.

The remaining park sites are managed through cooperative agreements (or have cooperative agreements pending) with their owners: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Nez Perce Tribe, USDA Forest Service, the states of Idaho and Montana, and private citizens and organizations. About a third of the cooperative sites are simple roadside pullouts with interpretive signs maintained by the Idaho Transportation Department. Others combine interpretation with natural landscapes, archeological sites, battle sites, and historic structures.

Of the additional sites authorized in 1992, only Big Hole National Battlefield and Bear Paw Battlefield in Montana and Old Chief Joseph Gravesite in Oregon are managed by Nez Perce NHP. Negotiations are underway to establish fee ownership or cooperative management of most of the others.

A diverse array of cultural and natural sites, structures, landscapes, features, and objects comprises the primary resources of the park. The sites have significance for their association with important historic events, for the archeological resources they contain, for culturally significant landscapes, or for traditionally significant geological formations. Several sites contain historic structures or features such as monuments that have gained cultural significance on their own.

Many of the park's natural resources also have cultural importance because the Nez Perce people

have been and continue to be closely associated with the natural environment. Some of the park's natural features from various historical periods that have cultural significance include stands of native grasses, extant sources of materials traditionally used by Nez Perce people, and the Spalding picnic area.

The objects included in the park's museum collection also constitute a primary park resource, containing ethnographic, archeological, historical, and biological specimens that illustrate or document important park themes.

The Nez Perce people today are an important cultural resource as they continue traditions, retain their language, and redefine their culture in terms of the world in which they exist. While it is not the NPS mission to preserve these important intangible aspects of Nez Perce culture, it is important that the retention and development of these intangible resources are documented and interpreted.

Likewise, the park's enabling legislation does not expressly include the preservation of natural resources beyond those that have cultural associations. Yet as a unit of the NPS, part of the mission of Nez Perce NHP is the preservation of its natural resources. All parks are bound by the provisions of the Organic Act of 1916, which created the NPS and defined as its fundamental purpose. . . "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Subsequent legislation (General Authorities Act of 1970, Redwood National Park Act of 1988) has reinforced this mission. Nez Perce NHP has an important role in fulfilling national law and policy preserving natural resources, such as the protection of threatened and endangered species and the control of noxious weeds.

B. PURPOSE OF THE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

This resources management plan (RMP) for Nez Perce NHP states the park's objectives for management of natural and cultural resources and records accomplishments toward meeting those objectives. It outlines strategies to address resource problems and data deficiencies as stated in the objectives. The plan has long-range vision because it identifies all perceived resources problems or needs, regardless of the time frame within which they may be addressed. Simultaneously, it is a budgeting tool, used year to year in allocating money and staff to solve resources problems. This RMP has been prepared according to the resources management plan guideline (1998) and fulfills the directives of NPS management policies (1988) and compliments the NPS efforts within the Government Performance Review Act of 1994 (GPRA).

1. Context

The resources management plan is one of many documents developed to guide decision-making and problem-solving within the park. The National Park Service planning process guideline (NPS-2) directs the preparation of several plans for units of the National Park System. In general recommended order of preparation, these are:

- Statement for Management (SFM)
- General Management Plan (GMP)
 - With Implementation plans, including:
 - Development Concept Plans (DCP's)
 - Land Protection Plan (LPP)
 - Resources Management Plan (RMP)
 - Comprehensive Interpretive Plan (CIP)
- Individual action plans, as required, such as:
 - Fire Management Plan (FMP)
 - Historic Structures Reports (HSR's)
 - Collection Management Plan (CMP)
 - Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPM)

Several of these planning documents have been prepared at Nez Perce NHP or are in the process of being revised. Availability of funding and recent legislative changes for the park have affected the normal order of planning document preparation. The park's statement for management was revised in 1993 as a precursor to a new general management plan for the entire park, which was completed in 1997. The SFM for Big Hole Battlefield was revised in 1994 while it was still under the management of the Rocky Mountain Region.

This RMP and a new Comprehensive Interpretive Plan are being prepared and will be useful in the implementation of the GMP.

2. Use of the RMP

As part of the planning process for a publicly owned park area, the RMP may be of interest to concerned institutions, other agencies, and individuals, and is available to the public upon request. The plan is primarily intended for use by park staff as a "road map," documenting past efforts, identifying needs, and establishing direction for management of park resources. The plan develops budgets and records progress on resources management projects. It may also be used by regional and Washington offices to categorize service-wide issues, and track and evaluate management actions. The RMP is not an action plan; its purpose is to outline program direction, not to furnish working details of a project.

The RMP also describes and references the state of knowledge regarding the park's cultural and natural resources, as well as threats to them. Therefore, it can be used as a primary source document for interpretive programs and other informational needs.

3. Update of the RMP

The RMP is, by design, flexible and immediately amendable as information becomes available. Planning for many projects in this document is based on current knowledge and assumptions, but the results of inventorying and monitoring projects may necessitate some modifications. Likewise, information gathered in historical studies or surveys could change the tenor of a particular project or its priority.

Several components of the plan are to be updated annually, including project priorities, details of funded/unfunded activities, descriptions of staffing and funding levels, and the list of accomplishments. The entire RMP can be reviewed at any time and must be updated every four years.

This is the fourth RMP for Nez Perce NHP. Prior plans were prepared in 1981, 1987, and 1995. The last RMP for Big Hole Battlefield was prepared in 1987.

4. Compliance

The resources management plan generally is not a document designed to accomplish compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, nor other specific statutory laws or executive orders. However, the need for, or status of, compliance relating to each proposal is noted within the project statements.

C. RESOURCES MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The resources-related management objectives for Nez Perce NHP are found in the current Statement for Management and are consistent with the GMP and also park and servicewide goals set forth under GPRA:

- To preserve, protect and where necessary, restore historic resources in a manner consistent with legislative mandates and National Park Service policies.
- To preserve and protect natural and cultural resources through timely and effective research, planning, inventorying, monitoring and implementation of plans.
- To effectively manage and maintain park resources and values.
- To cooperate with other governmental agencies, private organizations, the Nez Perce Tribe, and members of the public in preserving, protecting and interpreting the authorized sites in ensuring that land use and development in near park sites are compatible with perpetuation of park values.
- To interpret, as the primary historical theme, the Nez Perce culture and history including their contacts with Lewis and Clark, missionaries, gold miners, loggers, settlers and the Nez Perce flight of 1877.
- To cooperate with the Nez Perce Tribe in preserving native arts and crafts and interpreting the Tribe's history.
- To maintain historic lands, cultural landscapes, and natural resources in such a way that they approximate the scenes of individual sites at the appropriate time of occurrence.
- To make the historical (cultural) resources available and accessible to visitors and also protect the cultural resources from adverse impact and possible loss of data.

Building on these objectives, eight objectives for resources management have been identified. The objectives, and strategies for achieving them, are outlined below. The cultural and natural resource project statements that make up this RMP were developed to carry out these strategies.

Objective 1: Identify, inventory, restore, preserve, and protect the park's cultural landscapes to give an accurate representation of the dynamic living environment of significant periods in a manner consistent with legislation and NPS policies and in consultation with the Nez Perce people.

Strategies for achieving Objective 1:

- Conduct cultural landscape inventories.

- Develop digital maps compatible with other geographic data. Prepare cultural landscape reports.
- Maintain and/or implement treatment recommendations. Develop and implement vegetation management plan.
- Assure that any park development is done in consultation with resources management to ensure protection of landscape values.
- Protect components of defined cultural landscape scene outside park boundary through partnerships, scenic easements, cooperative work, etc.

Objective 2: Balance the need for (visitor) access with protection of resources and in consideration of the sensitivity of the sites.

Strategies for achieving Objective 2.

- Identify sensitive areas and components.
- Work to incorporate resource protection in all the park's development concept plans.
- Develop trail plans for all affected sites.
- Identify and develop policies for appropriate visitor use activities.
- Develop resource protection program.
- Establish policies for collection access.

Objective 3: Ensure that activities and development affecting park sites are compatible with perpetuation of park values.

Strategies for achieving Objective 3:

- Work to incorporate resource protection in all the park's development concept plans.
- Actively participate in planning activities with other entities.
- Identify and gather existing agreements affecting park sites; update and develop agreements where needed.
- Identify and develop park action plans for particular resources or uses and implement them.
- Collect data on identified and potential internal and external threats to resources.

Objective 4: In areas designated as "natural zones," maintain or restore a semblance of indigenous flora and fauna and natural communities to achieve species diversity and community structure which approximates that which would have been created by natural events and processes.

Strategies for achieving Objective 4:

- Develop and implement vegetation management plan.
- Implement management activities that will facilitate natural processes.
- Base all restoration activities on accurate documentation of the natural community.

Objective 5: Inventory, evaluate, and manage prehistoric and historic resources to preserve their integrity as remnants of historical events and cultural dynamics.

Strategies for achieving Objective 5:

- Maintain and update all inventories: List of Classified Structures, museum collection, catalogues, archeological resources, cultural landscapes, and ethnography.
- Maintain museum collection resources based on conditions surveys
- Maintain historic structures based on developed maintenance management program.
- Document historical themes to aid in the development of multiple property contexts for National Register of Historic Places.

Objective 6: Facilitate internal and external research to develop a knowledge base of resources.

Strategies for achieving Objective 6:

- Develop research needs assessment with interagency, intertribal, and university participants.
- Develop modest research facilities adjacent to collections and libraries. Develop standard operating procedures for research activities. Create/develop partnerships with universities, other agencies, and the Nez Perce people for the purpose of extending research activities.
- Develop information management system for research activities including an annotated bibliography and information database.
- Develop memoranda of understanding to address disposition of research materials in a collaborative effort with universities, other agencies, and the Nez Perce people.

Objective 7: Preserve, protect, and manage natural resources through timely and effective research, planning, inventorying, monitoring, and implementation of plans to achieve a Level-1 standard of baseline information according to NPS-75 (inventorying and monitoring guideline).

Strategies for achieving Objective 7

- Develop procedures for initiating and maintaining permanent vegetation plot monitoring. Develop inventory and monitoring plan based on Level-1 standard identified in NPS 75.
- Implement inventory, monitoring, and other resource action plans, including: vegetation management plan, wildland fire management plan, and integrated pest management plan.
- Develop research needs assessment relating to natural resources. Develop standard operating procedures for special use permits.

Objective 8: Cooperate with the Nez Perce people in their efforts to preserve and continue their cultural practices and traditions as they relate to park-based resources.

Strategies for achieving Objective 8:

- Continue consultation with the various Nez Perce groups. Develop strategies for preservation of Nez Perce cultural practices and traditions based on continued consultation.

D. SUMMARY OF PARK SITES BY UNIT

Below is a brief outline of all 38 sites in Nez Perce National Historical Park as they are administered by the park's three management units: Idaho Unit (Idaho), Montana Unit (Montana and Idaho), and Oregon/Washington Unit. Each unit is led by a unit manager. The Parkwide Support Unit, based in Spalding and led by the superintendent, provides technical assistance and continuity. The park's Resource Management and Administration divisions, as well as the

Interpretation Division Chief are among the members of the Parkwide Support Unit.

1. Idaho Unit (Idaho) (see table 1)

Ant and Yellowjacket: Near Spalding on U.S. 12 near the intersection with U.S. 95. A highway pullout beside the Clearwater River, the cultural feature being interpreted is a basaltic rock outcropping located on private property on the north side of the highway.

Asa Smith Mission: On U.S. 12 east of Kamiah. One of a cluster of orientation and ISHS interpretive signs in a large highway pullout near the Clearwater River. The location of the historic mission, where Rev. and Mrs. Asa Smith established a mission in 1839, is on private property.

Buffalo Eddy: On both sides of the Snake River, about 20 miles south of Lewiston, ID, and Clarkston, WA. It is in private and county ownership and is on the National Register of Historic Places as part of Nez Perce Archeological District. Densely grouped clusters of petroglyphs containing hundreds of distinct inscriptions associated with prehistoric Nez Perce people. The land in Idaho is mainly used for pasture and is a major tour boat stop. In Washington, the site is rock outcroppings between the river and county road. Asotin County (WA) has plans to straighten and widen the road and to construct a small day-use park about 100 yards upstream from the petroglyphs.

Camas Prairie: This wayside at the south entrance to the Camas Prairie along U.S. of 95 south Grangeville interprets the once vast prairie that fell out of Nez Perce ownership during the allotment of the reservation lands. Tolo Lake can be seen in the distance.

Canoe Camp: West of Orofino on U.S. 12, it is owned by NPS. It consists of three acres of flat land immediately between the Clearwater River and U.S. 12. This is the approximate site where the Nez Perce helped the Lewis and Clark Expedition build five canoes in September, 1805. The site includes wayside exhibits, a handicapped-accessible loop path, benches, and a parking area. Residential and commercial development surrounds the site.

Clearwater Battlefield: On Idaho Route 13 south of Stites. It is a roadside pullout with an Idaho State Historical Society (ISHS) interpretive sign. The historic battle took place on the adjoining floodplain of the South Fork of the Clearwater River and the surrounding bluffs, mostly in private ownership and largely undeveloped.

Confluence Overlook (Donald MacKenzie's Pacific Fur Company Trading Post): About eight miles north of Lewiston on U.S. 95. The site consists of a highway pullout overlooking the Lewiston-Clarkston Valley and an ISHS interpretive sign. The actual trading post is believed to have been on the Clearwater River, about five miles above the confluence with the Snake River.

Cottonwood Skirmishes: South of Cottonwood on U.S. 95. Owned by the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD), the site is a highway rest stop consisting of a state interpretive sign and cast concrete marker, a Chamber of Commerce orientation sign, and a few picnic tables. The actual

skirmish site (where the U.S. Army and volunteers fought with the Nez Perce in July, 1877) is on private farmland.

Coyote's Fishnet: Near Spalding on U.S. 12 and 95. At a highway pullout on the Clearwater River, the two interpretive signs interpret two Nez Perce cultural features that are exposed basaltic talus rock at a distance and on private land to the south and north.

Craig Donation Land Claim: A pullout on U.S. 95 south of Lapwai, it was the site of the first claim by a white settler in Idaho. This site was surveyed and claimed by William Craig, an interpreter during the Walla Walla Council in 1855. His parcel of land was specifically set aside in the 1855 treaty provisions. The land is privately owned.

East Kamiah: East of Kamiah on U.S. Highway 12, it is owned by NPS. It is the location of the Heart of the Monster, the place of creation in Nez Perce mythology. The site contains about 42 acres between U.S. 12 and the Clearwater River and about 13 acres across the highway.

Fort Lapwai and Northern Idaho Indian Agency: Troops from Fort Walla Walla were assigned to the Lapwai valley in response to the gold rush. By 1862 a fort was begun, with additional structures added over the years. It was from Fort Lapwai in 1877 that troops were sent to Camas Prairie to escort the Wallowa Band onto the reservation and subsequently engaged in battle at White Bird. The fort remained in use until 1885, when it was turned over to the Indian Agency. Built first in Spalding along the Clearwater River, the agency was moved to Lapwai in 1904. Its mission continues to be enforcement of the terms of the treaties of 1855 and 1863. The site is held in trust by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the Nez Perce Tribe.

Hasotino Village Site: On a floodplain bar on the east side of the Snake River five miles south of Lewiston, the site is owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and is leased by Hell's Gate State Park. The site consists of cultural remains of a major Nez Perce winter village and was named after "the great eel fishery" at the mouth of Asotin Creek.

Lenore: Archeological and interpretive site now a highway rest area on U.S. 12 about 25 miles east of Lewiston. This site was inhabited by the Nez Perce and their ancestors for perhaps 10,000 years.

Lewis and Clark Long Camp: At the same pullout as the Asa Smith Mission, the ISHS sign interprets the Lewis and Clark camp in the spring of 1806 while they waited for the mountain snow to melt on their return trip. The actual camp is believed to have been on a floodplain bar on the north side of the Clearwater River about 1/2 mile west of the present city of Kamiah. A cedar mill is located on the site.

Lolo Trail and Lolo Pass: The Lolo Trail is about 100 miles long, roughly from Weippe to Lolo Pass on the Idaho-Montana border. U.S. 12 closely parallels the trail, which is up on the ridges. On the Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forests, it was established in 1965 as a National

Historical Landmark, and now is encompassed by the Nez Perce National Historic Trail (also called Nee-Me-Poo Trail) and the Lewis and Clark Trail. This trail was known as the "Buffalo Trail" in ancient times and was used by the Nez Perce and cavalry in the 1877 War.

Looking Glass' 1877 Campsite: A pullout and interpretive sign on U.S. 12 east of Kooskia. Actual campsite was at the mouth of Clear Creek on the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River. The place where the Nez Perce leader Looking Glass and his people were attacked by General Howard because he doubted their neutrality.

Musselshell Meadow: Ten miles east of Weippe in the Clearwater National Forest. For many generations, Nez Perce have come here in summer to dig the camas lily bulb, an important food.

Pierce Courthouse: The 1855 treaty had assured the Nez Perce that non-Indians would be kept from entering the reservation. Just a few years later, in 1861, Franklin Pierce entered the reservation prospecting for gold. His discovery resulted in an influx of non-Indians to the northeast corner of the reservation. The courthouse was built in 1862 as a response to the need for local government. It became the first government structure built in Idaho. A block off Main Street in Pierce on Idaho 11, the site consists of a 20 x 40-foot log building on a small plot of land. At the north end of town is Canal Gulch, site of the 1860 gold strike. The historic courthouse building is managed under a long-standing cooperative agreement with ISHS which provides for maintenance and interpretation of the site. The structure was rehabilitated in 1990 and contains interpretive exhibits.

Spalding: About 10 miles east of Lewiston on U.S. 95. In the 1920's the site was dedicated as a memorial and in 1935 was made into a state park, within which a memorial "arboretum" was established and monuments were erected. The NPS-owned land totals about 100 acres plus scenic easements. The site contains seven different features related to the Spalding Mission and subsequent historical events and periods:

1--The Lapwai Mission Cemetery is within NPS boundaries in the arboretum on Nez Perce tribal property and is protected, maintained, and interpreted through a cooperative agreements with the Presbyterian church and Nez Perce Tribe. The cemetery, partially surrounded by a stone fence, is still in use.

2--Lewis and Margaret Watson operated Watson's Store as a general store from 1911 to 1964. Only the store front can currently be used for interpretation because the building has not been retrofitted to meet life or security standards.

3--Spalding Presbyterian Church is adjacent to the NPS boundary. This is the second-oldest active church in Idaho, built in 1876 and enlarged in the 1930's. Its use is evidence of the continued Christian traditions started by the Spaldings.

4--The Indian Agency Cabin was built in 1862 as part of the U.S. government's implementation of the reservation system. It was also used as a dispensary, school, and living quarters. It is now in NPS ownership, has been restored, and moved to its current location.

5--The gristmill was built by Revs. Spalding and Griffin in 1839-40. It provided the grinding mechanism for the grains which had been newly introduced to the Nez Perce.

6--The sawmill and millrace were started in 1839 and mill work began in 1840 to sustain the missionaries and change Nez Perce lifeways. The water came from Lapwai Creek through an

intricate system of dams, millraces, and flumes.

7--The Spalding Mission was first built about two miles south of the Clearwater River. It was later moved near the mouth of Lapwai Creek on the Clearwater. Ruins consist of two piles of fireplace stones in the arboretum, surrounded by a steel fence. Across the river on U.S. 12 is a pullout with an ISHS interpretive sign.

St. Joseph's Mission: The Catholic Church was thwarted in its early efforts to establish a mission on the Nez Perce Reservation. In 1874, taking advantage of a hiatus in relations between the Indian Agency and the Presbyterian Church, Father Cataldo received permission to establish a Catholic presence on the reservation. A complex including a church, rectory, school, dormitories and out buildings developed over the years on a county road in the former community of Slickpoo, about four miles south of U.S. 95. The site now consists of a wooden church building and maintained grounds totaling approximately 1/3 acre. The semi-active Roman Catholic Church is managed under a cooperative agreement with the St. Joseph's Mission Historical Society.

Tolo Lake: Six miles west of Grangeville on unpaved section roads off U.S. 95. Owned by Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDF&G), it is a shallow lake, approximately four acres in size, surrounded by privately owned pasture land. Most of the non-treaty bands rendezvoused at this site on June 2, 1877, immediately prior to the battle at White Bird Canyon and their subsequent flight for freedom. The remains of mammoths and other animals were discovered in the lake bed in September, 1994, after it was drained for rehabilitation work by IDF&G.

Weippe Prairie: Interpreted with two separate roadside signs on the east side of the town of Weippe on Idaho Route 11 northeast of Orofino. One site is privately owned, the other by ITD. This was one of the many places where all the bands of the Nez Perce gathered to obtain and preserve root foods, hunt, worship, socialize, and go into counseling. It was also here in 1805 that Lewis and Clark first met Nez Perce people. On this prairie, the non-treaty bands held a council after the Clearwater Battle to decide their strategy.

Weis Rockshelter: Seven miles west of Cottonwood on a gravel road. Owned by the Keuterville Highway District, it is operated as a cooperative site and includes the rock shelter, pullout, and an interpretive exhibit. This 8,000-year-old Rockshelter was inhabited until about 600 years ago and was completely excavated in 1962.

TABLE 1: Sites of Idaho Unit, Nez Perce NHP		
Site	Location	Ownership
Ant and Yellowjacket	2 miles west of Spalding	ITD wayside
Asa Smith Mission	Just east of Kamiah	ITD wayside; actual site is private
Buffalo Eddy	20 miles south of Lewiston, both sides of Snake River	ID side of river: private WA side: NPS and private lands
Camas Prairie	3 miles south of Grangeville	ITD wayside; prairie is private land
Canoe Camp	Just west of Orofino	NPS
Clearwater Battlefield	Just south of Stites	ITD wayside; actual site private land
Craig Donation Land	just south of Lapwai	ITD wayside; land is private

Claim		
Confluence Overlook	8 miles north of Lewiston	ITD wayside; MacKenzie Post was on Clearwater River
Cottonwood Skirmishes	Just south of Cottonwood	ITD wayside
Coyote's Fishnet	near Spalding	ITD wayside; actual features on private land
East Kamiah	Just east of Kamiah	NPS
Fort Lapwai & Northern Idaho Indian Agency	In Lapwai	BIA in trust for Nez Perce Tribe; Lapwai School District
Hasotino Village Site	5 miles south of Lewiston, east side of Snake River	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; leased by Hell's Gate State Park
Lewis and Clark Long Camp	just east of Kamiah (same wayside as Asa Smith Mission)	ITD wayside; actual camp probably on Clearwater River west of Kamiah
Lapwai Mission	Between Spalding and Lapwai on U.S. 95	ITD wayside
Lolo Trail & Lolo Pass	from Weippe to Lob Pass (U.S. 12 closely parallels trail, which is on ridges) 33 miles southwest of Missoula, MT; Lolo Pass is on the ID-MT border	Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forests; part of Nez Perce National Historic Trail (Nee-Me-Poo Trail) and Lewis and Clark Trail
Looking Glass' 1877	just east of Kooskia	ITD wayside; actual campsite across river on private and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service land
Musselshell Meadow	10 miles east of Weippe	Clearwater National Forest
Pierce Courthouse	in Pierce	Idaho State Historical Society
St. Joseph's Mission	4 miles south of Culdesac	Sr. Joseph's Mission Historical Society
Spalding	in Spalding	NPS, with various in holdings
Weis Rockshelter	7 miles west of Cottonwood	Keuterville Highway District
Weippe Prairie	Just east of Weippe, northeast of Orofino	2 roadside signs-one on private land, other ITD; actual prairie is private
White Bird Battlefield	15 miles south of Grangeville	NPS

White Bird Battlefield: Between new and old U.S. Highway 95 about 15 miles south of Grangeville. NPS owns approximately 1,100 acres and additional acres are protected by scenic easement. It was the site of the first battle of the Nez Perce War on June 17, 1877. Thirty-four soldiers were killed but the Nez Perce lost none.

2. **Montana Unit (Montana and Idaho)** (see table 2)

Big Hole National Battlefield: Ten miles west of Wisdom on Montana Route 43. The site has been owned by the NPS since 1933. The 655-acre battlefield includes the location of the 1877 Nez Perce encampment along the east bank of the North Fork of the Big Hole River, the area where the Nez Perce held the military under siege at the base of the hill, the spot at which the Nez Perce captured the military's howitzer, and the horse pasture on hillside. The NPS is working to acquire an additional 355 acres along the east boundary.

Bear Paw Battlefield About 16 miles south of Chinook on Cleveland Road. Owned by the state of Montana, with 190 acres leased and managed by NPS. It is located along Snake Creek - a

crescent-shaped area between the mouth of two coulees with open rolling grasslands on three sides. It was the site of the long final battle of the Nez Perce War. Just 40 miles short of the Canadian border, many of the Nez Perce surrendered here on October 5, 1877.

Camas Meadow Battle Sites (Idaho): This site is historically significant as the location of an important encounter between the Nez Perce and the military during the 1877 war. At this site near the Idaho-Montana border (about 35 miles west of Yellowstone National Park), General Howard tried to intercept the Nez Perce after the battle of Big Hole, but they crippled his operation by stealing 200 military' mules and horses. Howard was forced to continue his pursuit for another six weeks. There are at least two sites separated by about three miles, all in private and state of Idaho ownership. Rock barriers and rifle pits are still evident.

Canyon Creek: About eight miles north of Laurel, where a series of rear-guard skirmishes took place during the 1877 war. The actual site of the skirmishes is on private land. The state of Montana owns a nearby section of land that has potential as the spot for an overlook and interpretive wayside.

TABLE 2: Sites of Montana Unit (Montana and Idaho), Nez Perce NHP		
Site	Location	Ownership
Big Hole National Battlefield	10 miles west of Wisdom, MT	NPS
Bear Paw Battlefield	16 miles south of Chinook, MT	State of Montana
Camas Meadow Battle Sites	25 miles northeast of Dubois, ID	One site by State of Idaho; other private
Canyon Creek	8 miles north of Laurel, MT	State of Montana and private lands

3. Oregon/Washington Unit (see table 3)

Joseph Canyon Overlook: About 30 miles north of Enterprise on Oregon Route 3 in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. The site consists of a highway overlook above Joseph Canyon, one of the winter homes of the Nez Perce. Tradition holds that Chief Joseph was born in a cave along the creek.

Dug Bar: On the Oregon side of the Snake River in Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. At this traditional crossing of the Snake, Joseph and his band crossed in 1877 as they left their homes in Oregon for the last time. The site consists of a flat river bar along the river with a historic ranch and Forest Service buildings.

Lostine Camp (Traditional Homesite): The Lostine Campsite is a traditional Nez Perce campsite at the historic junction of the Lostine and Wallowa Rivers. It is about 12 miles northwest of Enterprise, Oregon, just off Oregon Highway 82. Old Chief Joseph died at this area in 1871, and his original gravesite is nearby. This campsite exemplifies the Nez Perce long-term habitation in the Wallowa Valley. The site is presently divided into three projects locations: Lostine Campsites at the junction of the Lostine and Wallowa Rivers, Tick Hill on the northeast of the town of Wallowa, and Minam Grade on Highway 82 as it enters the Wallowa Valley.

Nespelem Campsites: About 15 miles north of Coulee Dam near Nespelem, these winter and summer homes were the last places where Chief Joseph lived. Even in exile on a reservation that was not in their homeland, the Nez Perce continued their traditional way of life, refusing to live in houses built by the U.S. government.

TABLE 3: Sites of Oregon/Washington Unit, Nez Perce NHP

Site	Location	Ownership
Dug Bar	15 miles north of Imnaha, OR, west side of Snake River	Wallowa Whitman National Forest (Hells Canyon NRA)
Joseph Canyon Overlook	30 miles north of Enterprise, OR	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest: canyon is private and Forest Service land
Lostine Camp, Tick Hill (Traditional Homesites), Minam Grade	Adjacent to Wallowa, OR; 12 miles northwest of Enterprise, OR; Top of Minam Grade	Wallowa Coalition; private; ODT pullout (location to be determined)
Nespelem Campsites	15 miles north of Coulee Dam near Nespelem, WA	Colville Confederated Tribes
Nespelem Cemetery	16 miles north of Coulee Dam in Nespelem, WA	Private
Old Chief Joseph's Gravesite	North end of Wallowa Lake	BIA in trust for Umatilla and Nez Perce Tribes, & NPS

Nespelem Cemetery, Burial Site of Chief Joseph the Younger: About 16 miles north of Coulee Dam on Washington Route 155 in Nespelem. Chief Joseph and his band were allowed to return to the Northwest from Indian Territory (Oklahoma) in 1885, but never to the Wallowa homeland. Owned by the Colville Confederated Tribes, the gravesite is located in an active, traditional Nez Perce cemetery of about five acres.

Old Chief Joseph's Gravesite: The remains of the elder Chief Joseph were reburied in 1926 south of Joseph on Oregon Route 82. In the Wallowa Valley, homeland of this band of Nez Perce, the site now consists of a 13-acre cemetery just north of Wallowa Lake. NPS is attempting to acquire an additional 7.9 acres north of the existing cemetery.

II. PRESENT RESOURCE STATUS

A. CULTURAL RESOURCES

1. Archeological Resources

Archeological sites within and immediately adjacent to Nez Perce NHP represent the full range of currently identified prehistory in Nez Perce country. The status of archeological resources and their investigation was carefully described in a report to the NPS by David Chance and others (Chance et al. 1987a) for the Idaho sites and by Douglas Scott (Scott 1994a, 1994c) for the Montana sites. This section of the resources management plan draws heavily from their major findings and recommendations.

a. Archeological Resources of Park-Owned Sites. Below is a synopsis of the archeological status of the seven park-owned sites.

Big Hole Battlefield (Montana): Historic archeology investigations began with sporadic efforts in the 1950's and continued through the 1970's. Collections were made by employees Don Rickey, Aubrey Haines, and Kermit Edmonds, and by private collectors Thaine White and Gordon Pouliot.

The first inventory by a professional archeologist was conducted in 1974 by Midwest Archeological Center Archeologist Robert Nickel on four small areas under consideration for sewage treatment facilities (Calabrese 1974). Additional inventories were conducted in 1978 by Midwest Archeological Center Archeologists Lincoln and Guthrie for preconstruction on Ruby Bench (Lincoln 1978), by Johnson for a proposed land exchange (Johnson 1986), and Scott in a proton magnetometer study of selected areas of the Village Site and Siege Area (Scott 1987).

These systematic approaches allowed artifacts from these investigations to be re-analyzed in a major effort by NPS staff in 1991. Objectives of the 1991 probe included analysis of the armament used during the battle, trace battle deployments, and behavior of the participants. The equipment used by the infantrymen was another subject of study. Those results helped confirm aspects of the battle that had remained ambiguous, confirmed locations of battle events and Nez Perce tip is, and demonstrated the need for the NPS to acquire additional acreage to protect portions of the battlefield outside its boundaries.

A major inventory was completed by Midwest Archeological Center Archeologist Douglas Scott in 1994 (Scott 1994a). The objectives of this inventory were to analyze the nature of armament used during the Battle of the Big Hole, trace deployments during the battle and account for these in behavioral terms, evaluate the equipment of the infantry during the campaign with respect to what is perceived to have been a fully equipped soldier of that time, refine the location of various components of the battle, and to identify all archeological resources on the battlefield. This survey documented battle-related remains, evidence of homesteading, mining, road development, irrigation projects, and public interpretation at the site.

Buffalo Eddy (Idaho and Washington): The rock art featured on this site is well known and

described in a number of professional documents. The land on the Idaho side of the river is accessed primarily by boat, while that part of the site on the Washington side is readily accessible by road. Literally thousands of Snake River visitors stop at the Idaho side each summer, often with little regard for the private status of the land. The Washington side has been subjected to heavy vandalism. Archeological site records, written descriptions, and photographic documentation are inconsistent, confusing, and often contradictory.

Canoe Camp (Idaho): This small, three-acre enclave may contain archeological features associated with the larger Ahsahka Village that was located on both sides of the Clearwater River at its junction with its North Fork.

Prehistoric features near the NPS holding at Canoe Camp were designated as state site 10-CW-25. During archeological testing (1988-93), the designation was extended to include the NPS site, but state site forms have not been modified to reflect this larger area. A series of pithouses was verified and dated to 750 years before present on the south side of the river, while some dating 2,500 years have been found on the north side. No evidence of the Lewis and Clark period was retrieved. The developments that precipitated the testing were designed and routed to avoid the subsurface resources.

East Kamiah (Idaho): This site is included within the park for its significance as the site of the Nez Perce creation story with its primary features the Heart of the Monster (state site 10-IH-466) and the Liver (10-IH-467). The site is adjacent to the prehistoric and historic Nez Perce village, Nikesa (10-IH-465), and the Presbyterian (McBeth) mission (10-IH-1012) and church (10-IH-937) established in 1874. The entire NPS holding was given state site number 10-IH-936 as part of the national register nomination process. The Clearwater River forms the western boundary of the site, but unlike the delta-like formation of the Spalding site, East Kamiah lies along a gravel bar and slough of slackwater.

Chance conducted a preliminary survey of the site in 1987 and prepared an archeological zone map to aid site development. While Chance indicated that the NPS holding has only a low potential for containing archeological resources, others believe that the site contains surface evidence of cache pits and perhaps dwellings. Tradition has it that archeological material has been exposed in the riverbanks along the west boundary of the site. The stream banks need to be monitored on a regular basis to ascertain the threat to potential exposed archeological resources.

The 1987 survey concentrated on the NPS land west of U.S. 12. The site of an historic school house on the east side of the highway remained unrecorded until it was damaged recently during unauthorized land-moving activity. A prehistoric feature containing a scraper, debitage, and fire-cracked rock was also damaged.

The discovery of some archeological remains at East Kamiah is not unexpected since the Kamiah valley was a favored village area of the upriver Nez Perce and a place to cache goods before crossing the Bitterroot Mountains. Identified sites and features dot the Kamiah area. A comprehensive area study needs to be compiled regarding the prehistory of this important location of Nez Perce country in order to give context to these features.

Old Chief Joseph's Gravesite (Oregon): A Forest Service archeologist surveyed this site on

contract and found evidence of burials beyond those which are marked. Any development plans must consider the possibility that extensive subsurface resources may exist on the property.

Spalding (Idaho): The Spalding site (10-NP-108), with its rich depositional character, contains features dating from nearly 11,000 years ago to remains of modern occupations. Archeological work, with the exception of the 1973 Spalding Mission excavation, has been driven primarily by the compliance requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). These tentative investigations have added to our understanding of historical events at Spalding--specifically the Spalding Mission complex and features of the Indian Agency period. Prehistoric occupations were more fully understood through testing along the riverbank (Chance et al. 1989) and investigations prior to the development of the visitor center and its accessory roads.

Those abbreviated projects yielded data associating the Spalding site with the earliest known Windust period occupations, as well as the much later Harder period occupation (500 BC-AD 1750). [Periods used in this section follow Leonhardy and Rice 1970.] The reports from these Spalding investigations provided some of the best detail available regionally on these periods.

Some archeological resources at Spalding probably remain unidentified. The remains of other Spalding Mission features are likely located within the picnic area. Indian Agency structure locations, inferred from photographic evidence, could yield information about that minimally studied period. The rich, stable deposits along the base of the rise between the creek terrace and the visitor center have the potential for containing other important early occupational evidence. The pithouse complex found along the riverbank near the Spalding Mission has not been fully explored. Remnants of intermediate occupations undoubtedly exist within the boundaries of the site. Indian homesites contemporary to the Spalding Mission are known to have been located at this site. The identification of at least one of these would have great significance in documenting the changing life ways of the Nez Perce.

The location of the Lapwai Mission is on private land south of Spalding. Surveys conducted on behalf of the Nez Perce Tribe appear to include the site. It has not been given a state site number.

The NPS, following its policy to preserve archeological features *in situ*, contracted with David Chance to develop an archeological zone map of the site as part of the archeological overview. Based on Chance's surface survey of the site and locations of known features, the map indicates areas of potential archeological resources and assigns relative importance to each area. This map helps park managers avoid areas of highest archeological potential in the early stages of facility development, and helps them determine the most appropriate level of testing to fulfill section 106 (NHPA) requirements.

The site's location at the junction of Lapwai and Clearwater valleys has made it a natural junction for transportation routes, communication, and power lines. As technology changes, the site is a target for locating replacement roads, fiber-optic cables, and power lines across rights-of-way that existed prior to the park's establishment. Park managers, using the section 106 process, attempt to minimize the impact of these legitimate uses, but the pressure to use these easements will continue.

The designation of a single state site number for the entire Spalding site belies the complexity of its features and many separate occupations. Chance asserted that "when all of its assets are combined, it will be apparent few other locations in Nez Perce country have had or still have such a varied collection of types of human occupancy".

White Bird Battlefield (Idaho): White Bird Canyon is significant for its complex of prehistoric and battle-related features. Chance and others conducted a preliminary survey of the battlefield in 1985 (Chance et al. 1987b), and obtained state site number 10-111-1697 to designate the entire NPS holding. The survey identifies a number of prehistoric features, including a large cache pit field, a rock art site, and burials. Historic battlements also were located and the primary locations of particular battle episodes identified. An archeological zone map was prepared by Chance for the White Bird site, noting the areas with the highest and lowest potential for containing subsurface features.

Village features on private lands along White Bird Creek were described by Stephen Shawley, but have not been given a site number designation. In the early 1960's, archeologists located cache pits and burials along the many knolls of the canyon (sites 10-IH-81 to -84 and 10-111-95 to -98). The artifacts from these features remain unanalyzed at the University of Idaho. Recovered while the lands were held privately, they likely contain human remains. Another feature on the west side of the battlefield with cache and burial pits was designated 10-111-444. The features are poorly described and Chance was unable to locate them. They may have been obliterated during construction of the new U.S. 95 in the 1970's.

All these earlier described features probably have been subsumed under Chance's overall designation of 10-111-1697 for the entire NPS holding. However, the University of Idaho has indicated that Chance did not complete a state site form or provide a detail of this larger site's boundary for the state records. The single record covering a complex area of historic and prehistoric features, as well as encompassing earlier designated features, needs to be reconciled to clarify the records of the state archeological survey.

The revegetation of 170 acres of previously plowed flatland within the White Bird Battlefield precipitated a walk-by survey of that portion after it had been replowed in 1990. No military remains were found, but metal detectors were not used to augment the investigation. A few widely scattered lithics and agricultural artifacts were recovered.

Thain White's survey and collection of White Bird artifacts in the late 1950's and early 1960's has not been included or considered in most currently used syntheses of the historic events at White Bird. A more complete picture of the battle and clarification of discrepancies in the historical accounts could result from a thorough survey (using metal detectors and other non-disturbing technology) covering the many ravines and topographic features prominent in the battle, combined with information gleaned from earlier investigations such as White's.

Agricultural activity, unauthorized metal detecting, surface collecting, and grave-robbing have obliterated much of the archeological evidence that was once on the battlefield. The flattest areas were cultivated continuously from about the 1890's through the early 1960's. Historical

enthusiasts combed the site for remains of the Nez Perce encounter with the military, and some artifacts probably remain in private collections. Vandalism of Nez Perce burials there occurred as recently as 1974 while the site was under NPS ownership.

b. Archeological Resources of Non-Owned Sites. The remaining park sites are owned by various agencies and individuals, and interpreted and/or managed by NPS through agreements. NPS currently has little control over activities that might affect archeological resources, and most agreements merely cover the placement of interpretive highway waysides. At other sites, the NPS has authority to manage the site, and thus more ability to affect the status of resources. A short description of potential archeological resources of some of the other sites is given below.

Ant and Yellowjacket (Idaho): This basalt outcropping, precariously close to the highway right-of-way, symbolizes the fighting insects of a Nez Perce legend. Again, the park has an agreement with ITD for the placement of a wayside, but not to provide any protection to the site. The hillside feature has not been surveyed for associated activity, but has been given state site number 10-NP-170.

Asa Smith Mission (Idaho): The exact location of this short-lived mission near present-day Kamiah has not been accurately established.

Bear Paw Battlefield (Montana): No formal archeological inventories have been conducted on the site or in the intermediate area, according to the 1995 archeological overview by Douglas Scott (Scott 1995b). The site has, however, been the focus of research and collecting by several individuals. Only a few of those efforts were documented well enough to be of use to archeologists.

Prehistoric archeological features consist of various rock features, including tipi rings, ungulate drive lanes, hunting blinds, cairns, and possible vision-quest sites (Rennie and Brumley 1994a). Historic archeology involving remains of the 1877 encounter has been the focus of individual recording efforts. L.V. McWhorter and surviving Nez Perce participants marked important locations associated with the battle. These locations were later surveyed and mapped by C.R. Noyes in 1935-36. White extensively collected and documented finds at the site from the late 1950s through 1975. Pouliot, O.W. Judge, and Norman Johnson also used metal detectors in the area and recorded their findings. Many of these artifacts remain in private collections but may be available for re-analysis. Scott reports the site still has potential to yield information about the 1877 episode (Scott 1995b).

Camas Meadows Battle Sites (Idaho): Systematic investigations have not yet been made at the two separate Camas Meadows sites. Local enthusiasts, however, have collected at the site and have knowledge about the potential locations of artifactual evidence of the encounter between the Nez Perce and General Howard's command at Camas Meadows in 1877. The existence of prehistoric features remains undocumented at this time.

Camas Prairie (Idaho): No specific archeological sites are associated with this interpretive wayside, but scattered archeological sites can be found dotted around the prairie.

Canyon Creek (Montana): This area has had one systematic survey (Davis 1975) in relation to

potential reservoir development. Among the features found in this survey is at least one rock alignment that may be associated with Nez Perce defenses across the canyon from Horse Cache (Calamity Jane) Butte. Soldiers' remains were found in 1915 during a work project, but their disposition is unknown.

Various individuals have collected relics in the area for at least the last 15 years. One collection has been well documented and generally supports historical accounts. Scott suggested the site has the potential to yield information about the patterns of the skirmish in 1877 (Scott 1994c).

Prehistoric features were also found during the 1975 survey, including seven lithics scatters, two buried campsites, a stone circle, and a cairn. These features date from the Middle Prehistoric period to the proto-historical period.

Clearwater Battlefield (Idaho): The topographic features influencing this encounter of the 1877 war are prominent, but no survey has been conducted at this site, which is primarily privately owned. The park has an agreement with ITD to maintain a wayside in this canyon, but no protective agreements or easements have been obtained on the actual sites.

Confluence Overlook (MacKenzie's Trading Post) (Idaho): The location of the short-lived trading post is unknown, but was on the Clearwater River. The park maintains a wayside through agreement with the ITD at the crest of the Lewiston Grade (U.S. 95).

Coyote's Fishnet (Idaho): Two basalt features on the hillsides on opposite sides of the Clearwater River symbolize the Bear and the Fishnet of this well-known Nez Perce legend. The sites, located on private land, have not been surveyed for associated activity. The park merely has an agreement with ITD for a wayside. No easements or agreements protect this site. The Fishnet, on the south side of the river, has been given state site number 10-NP-171, but the Bear on the north has not been designated.

Craig Donation Land Claim (Idaho): On private land, this site has not been surveyed for remains of historical occupation. Local sources indicate that foundations of the earliest structures may be located near Mission Creek at the small wedge of the claim on its south side. Remains of a more recent structure exist on the north end of the property. No state site form has been prepared for this property which may hold archeological evidence of this historic occupation.

Dug Bar (Oregon): Forest Service archeologists have extensively surveyed this traditional crossing point along the Snake River.

Fort Lapwai (Idaho): The archeological record regarding this tribal trust site is fraught with inconsistencies and the resource has been compromised by development that has circumvented the section 106 process. A hasty and troubled investigation was conducted at the time Department of Housing and Urban Development housing was being built on part of the site in the 1980s. The fort's blacksmith shop was only partially excavated before construction began. New housing has been placed on the site more recently without any investigation of the potential historic archeological resources the site might contain.

Hasotino Village Site (Idaho): Described by Spinden as an important eel fishery and village site

on the Snake River (1908 research, in Spinden 1964), this site has had no major archeological work to identify specific resources. A survey by Rice (1972) supports the idea that this bench contains substantial resources, including pithouses, rock art, a rock shelter, and burials.

Potentially heavy recreational use of this site could threaten archeological resources if measures are not taken soon to control use and provide enforcement patrols. The Idaho State Parks and Recreation Department, which leases the site, cites lack of funding and personnel as the major problems in providing protection.

Joseph Canyon Overlook (Oregon): A feature in the canyon known as Joseph Cave is purported to be the birthplace of Chief Joseph the Younger. Forest Service archeologists have visited the canyon, but comprehensive surveys have not been accomplished.

Lenore (Idaho): Along with Spalding, the prehistoric site at Lenore represents some of the earliest known and most continuous habitation in the region. Ten pithouses were sampled and, while not fully described, they provide evidence of habitation during all prehistoric periods from at least 8,500 years before present to the proto-historic period.

Lewis and Clark Long Camp (Idaho): The exact location of the camp near present-day Kamiah has not been accurately determined, though its most probable location is now the site of a lumber operation.

Lolo Trail and Lolo Pass (Idaho): These areas are managed by the Clearwater National Forest and a number of archeological investigations have been underway since the early 1990s. Among the significant finds so far are: culturally modified trees along the trail, diagnostic lithic scatters and quarries, vision-quest sites, and rock alignments and cairns.

Looking Glass' Camp (Idaho): A sawmill operation was later located on the campsite, which is now managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Since nearly all available benches along the Clearwater River between Kamiah and Maggie Creek contain identified archeological sites, it is most likely this site does as well. Previous investigation of this site focused on the historic sawmill. Much archeological evidence of earlier activities was likely disturbed by the sawmill operation. The USFWS has plans to develop an interpretive nature trail at the mouth of Clear Creek. Any future agreements between NPS and USFWS must consider the possibility of archeological resource damage in the development of the site.

Lostine Camp (Oregon): This traditional village area at the confluence of Lostine and Wallowa Rivers lies on private land and has not been surveyed.

Musselshell Meadow (Idaho): Archeological surveys of this site would seek evidence to indicate the length of time it has been used, social groupings at the site, and indicators of processes used. Much archeological evidence has likely been disturbed by the placement of homestead buildings, a lumber mill, and, at one time, Forest Service station buildings on the meadow.

Nespelem Campsites (Washington): These sites have not been surveyed.

Nespelem Cemetery (Washington): This site is a frequently used cemetery, thus contains significant and extensive subsurface resources. To our knowledge, no documentation of the site has been made.

Pierce Courthouse (Idaho): The courthouse site is owned by the ISHS and has not been tested for archeological resources. The archeological investigations in the area surrounding Pierce, on Forest Service and private property, are of interpretive interest to the park in expanding the understanding of local mining history, the relationship between the mining communities and the Nez Perce, and the history of the Chinese people in the area.

St. Joseph's Mission (Idaho): This site, in private ownership, has not been surveyed to locate structural features or other remnants of historical occupancy. Local residents are still alive who could work with historic archeologists to establish the locations of buildings and other features associated with the church, mission, and school.

Tolo Lake (Idaho): The site had been used prior to the 1877 Nez Perce camp as the Nez Perce gathered, prepared camas, and met with other bands. Archeological surveys of the site have identified several camp features along the shore line as well as racetrack traces.

The area is managed by IDF&G as part of an irrigation system for local farmers and a recreational site for fishermen. The activities needed to maintain the pond for working purposes very likely have an impact on archeological resources along its shore and deposited at the lake bottom. In September 1994, after IDF&G drained the lake and began removing lake bed sediments, bones of several woolly mammoths and other prehistoric animals were uncovered, as well as some archeological artifacts. Cooperative agreements regarding this property should attempt to mitigate these routine activities.

Weippe Prairie (Idaho): Again, this broad area is in multiple private ownership, and the NPS's role is merely interpretive signs along the roadside.

Weis Rockshelter (Idaho): This site was discovered in 1960 and excavated in 1961-62. It contained impressive evidence of occupation from the Early Cascade through Harder phases, approximately 8,000 years to 2,000 years before present. It forms part of an important group of excavations up and down Rocky Canyon, which together provide a thorough record of long occupation. The objects remain at the University of Idaho. Some undocumented material was donated to the park in 1995 by Viola Weis.

c. Major Archeological Resource Issues. The archeological record of Nez Perce country has been inconsistently studied. Important sites remain only partially analyzed, and the collections are relatively inaccessible due to lack of field notes. Site records for identified archeological features throughout the park are scanty and poorly described. Among the inconsistencies are unrecorded surveys and the use of one state site number to describe wide areas with multiple and unrelated features. The NPS needs to ensure that archeological investigations of any kind done include coordination with respective state agencies to establish

proper site numbers and obtain completed site forms for located features. Old site numbers need to be updated and corrected.

Many of the archeological sites have similar threats. Non-compliant uses continue on NPS lands, primarily the use of metal detectors at Spalding and the sites associated with the Nez Perce War. Infrequent cases of vandalism have also impacted archeological resources. Authorized visitor uses can also impact archeological sites, such as horseback riding and mountain bike use at Hasotino Village.

Management actions also can affect the park's archeological resources. As related above, the installation of utility systems, development of visitor facilities, actions to restore natural resource systems or historic landscapes, and provisions for public use all have potential for subsurface resource impacts.

Nez Perce NHP currently has little direct managerial control of the archeological resources at the many non-NPS sites. As the park establishes and reestablishes agreements regarding the non-NPS sites, perhaps stronger resource protection elements can be added.

Important archeological resources are contained on lands immediately adjacent to park sites, primarily at Big Hole and Bear Paw battlefields, where the NPS has no control.

2. Museum Collections

Museum collections are located at the Spalding and Big Hole sites. Their combined total of nearly 300,000 pieces represents a primary cultural resource. The Spalding collection documents the archeological record of the Idaho sites in NPS ownership, preserves the contents of the Watson's Store (Spalding) as it was found in 1965, and includes the remainder of the Evans Collection of Plateau Culture material which has long been housed at Spalding. Additions to the collection over the years have added important ethnographic pieces, either by gift, loan, exchange, or purchase. The permanent exhibits bring together, on loan, the richest collection of Nez Perce material currently on display anywhere. Documentary materials contribute to an understanding of recent Nez Perce culture through photographs, oral histories, and manuscript collections.

Big Hole National Battlefield has an associated museum collection of approximately 3,000 objects. They generally relate to the site's primary interpretive theme: the events, context, and participants in the Battle of the Big Hole in 1877. Types of objects include military hardware, uniforms and accouterments, Nez Perce objects, photographs, and archival materials.

a. Ethnography Collections (approximately 1,500 objects). Though comprising a relatively small percentage of the Spalding museum collection, the ethnographic materials are most significant to the interpretation of Nez Perce material culture. The collection includes the remnants of the Evans Collection which was originally acquired locally from the 1920s to 1950s. Unfortunately, many pieces were water-damaged during a flood. Documentation regarding this collection exists, but is suspect.

Important works have been added to this base collection. Work by Maggie Hays Williams, a Nez Perce War participant, have been donated by her granddaughter. Portions of the collection by Vera Ryrick of Lewiston and purchases by the Northwest Interpretive Association on behalf of the park have also added significant pieces. A long term loan by the Lawyer family, descendants of Chief Lawyer and Archie Lawyer have added significant resources important to the history of the Nez Perce. A recent acquisition focus has been to add well-documented materials made since World War II and to include contemporary Nez Perce two-dimensional art.

Exceptionally valuable Nez Perce materials are made available to the public through loans from major institutions. Park exhibits include the major portion of the L.V. McWhorter collection belonging to Washington State University (WSU). This friend of Nez Perce War participants was given materials belonging to such notable individuals as Chief Joseph, Yellow Wolf, PeoPeo Tholikt, and Helps Another (wife of Yellow Wolf). In 1997 the Nez Perce Tribe was able to purchase the Spalding-Allen Collection, a collection acquired by Rev. Spalding in the 1840's, and is on loan to the park for safekeeping. In addition, the park curates about 80 other objects owned by the Nez Perce Tribe.

The ethnographic collection presents major challenges. Some of the significant pieces on display are here only on loan to the park, and this fact may have long-term consequences. As other museums develop their own ethnographic interpretive potential, these loans could be recalled. In fact, the Ohio Historical Society recalled its objects in 1992. Through a series of negotiations, funding initiatives, and public efforts, the park assisted the Tribe in purchasing the Spalding-Allen Collection from the Ohio Historical Society, which is now curated by the park. Washington State University may eventually want to display the McWhorter collection on campus. There has been recent tribal interest in beginning a tribally operated cultural center. If and when such a facility comes to pass, the tribe could very well request the return of its loaned materials.

The effect of the 1990 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) on the collection is not yet fully understood, primarily because tribes and the park are still undergoing consultation on collection objects. Requests for return of objects may have an impact on the park's exhibits.

The ethnographic portion of the museum collection has special needs due to the physical nature of the material. The mixture of organic and inorganic materials in any one place creates inherent preservation problems. Issues of cultural concerns versus conservation treatment and the integrity of the piece further complicate preservation efforts.

The curatorial staff needs to be cognizant of the cultural concerns associated with the ethnographic collection and to the special ethical issues that affect the acquisition of ethnographic materials.

The majority of the ethnographic collection is poorly documented. Many pieces lack specific information as to their origin, maker, date of manufacture, or history of use. Added to this lack of provenance, the museum catalog records are often lacking in accurate identification of materials, processes, and design elements. These poor records impede research use of the

collection.

The ethnographic collection's value increases steadily. While the objects' monetary values are not of primary interest to the park, their increasing values have important implications for park security, acquisition, and conservation operations.

b. *Archeology Collections (approximately 135,000 objects).* Archeological objects document all NPS-sponsored projects at the park owned sites. These objects are fully cataloged and stored for long-term preservation. The park also acquired two large collections of archeological material collected by two local families during the 1920s to 1940s along the Snake and Clearwater drainages. These have been cataloged to the extent that provenance could be established. Since several of the localities at which these families collected are now under water at Hells Canyon or the lower Snake, the collections have acquired added value.

Important archeological collections exist for many of Nez Perce NHP's cooperative sites. They range from the well-documented Weis Rockshelter project and the partially analyzed materials at Lenore to hastily retrieved artifacts associated with highway department surveys at White Bird. These materials, under diverse ownership, are housed variously at the University of Idaho's Laboratory of Anthropology, at the Blaine County Museum (near Bear Paw Battlefield, MT), and within private collections. If fully analyzed, these collections have the potential for yielding information important to the interpretation of Nez Perce prehistory.

c. *History Collections (approximately 12,000 objects).* The majority of the historical objects in the Spalding collection are furnishings and inventory from Watson's Store, or items purchased in the 1970s to help furnish the store to its appearance during the 1930s and 1940s. The Watson's Store materials are in substandard storage. From the late 1970s to the mid-1980s, they were boxed and taken to the store each spring to be on exhibit. Then, each fall, they were reboxed and returned to the visitor center for storage. Eventually the store was no longer furnished as an exhibit, so the objects have remained in storage in their temporary boxes, marked with their positions on the store shelves. They are not stored in a manner that promotes their long-term preservation. The entire collection needs to be removed from its boxes and prepared for longer-term storage. Several of the larger items of store furniture remain in the uncontrolled environment of the store.

The Spalding collection contains a small but important collection of documentary materials that add to our knowledge of Nez Perce history. Approximately 4,500 historical photographs, negatives, and tintypes provide an intimate view of Nez Perce families from approximately 1880 to the 1930s. Archival collections document the management of Watson's Store from 1911 to 1965 as well as the Watson family's role in the Spalding community during those years. Park records document much of the administrative history of this unique national park, as well as the lengthy administrative history of the Big Hole Battlefield. Other important documents include a copy of Alice Fletcher's allotment book, taped interviews with Nez Perce elders, rare books, and an Indian Agency letter book.

The documentary collection, while small, is unusually intimate. Most of the materials collected have releases from the originators, but those that do not cannot be shown to anyone. The park

staff has made serious attempts in the past few years to acquire releases from either the originators or their families. The staff also needs to be conservative in the use of photographs that depict known families. Watson's Store papers and park administrative records were organized in 1994, but have not been properly archived.

The Big Hole museum collection includes an important group of about 150 items relating to military activities during this period and has a small but important collection of historical papers related to the campaign against the Nez Perce. The photographic images held within the collection contribute to our understanding of the 1877 war and its relation to the broader history of the Nez Perce.

d. Natural History Collections (approximately 550 objects). The Spalding collection has a small number of natural history specimens. The majority are botanical specimens collected by a park interpreter and those collected during an inventory of White Bird Battlefield vegetation. None of the specimens have been mounted to NPS standards, and many may need to be deaccessioned due to damage or their lack of information. An ethnobotanical survey is currently generating between 200 and 250 specimens in two sets. This collecting is in association with a literature search, bibliography, and extensive annotation. The collection is intended for documenting traditionally used plants by the Nez Perce, use practices, and creating type specimens. A collection of about 350 herbarium specimens from the Big Hole Battlefield is housed with the Big Hole collection. The park collection lacks a good ethnobotanical collection.

3. Historical Resources and Cultural Landscapes

The park sites contain a complex mixture of historical structures, earthworks, historically significant plantings, monuments, and cultural landscapes. Resources of different periods are often found in close proximity and create special management problems in trying to maintain one without affecting the integrity of another. Below is a summary of the known historical resources within the park, beginning with the park-owned sites.

Bear Paw Battlefield (Montana): The locations as documented by McWhorter and others form the primary historical resources at the site, along with the landscape that remains relatively undeveloped. Memorial markers placed by interest groups over the years have become historical resources on their own merits. Other features from later historical periods include fences and a probable trash dump that do not have historical significance.

Big Hole National Battlefield (Montana): The site's primary historic resource is the landscape--formed by the vegetation, topography, and water resources--that affected the conflict between the Nez Perce and military in 1877. Within a few decades of the conflict, settlers had modified the landscape by creating irrigation ditches, and even constructing a high flume to bring water to the bench lands east of the battlefield. Miners' test holes and a sawmill operation also were part of the site's later history. Remnants are on the site.

Camas Meadow Battle Sites (Idaho): Located in an area that remains a ranching community, the two Camas Meadow sites retain much of their landscape integrity. The site on state-owned land contains rifle pits generally acknowledged to date from 1877, but these were dismantled and reassembled by unauthorized investigators in the 1970s. The portion of the site on private land has suffered less disturbance and still contains undisturbed rifle pits as well as the grave of Bugler Brooks.

Canoe Camp (Idaho): The site is historically significant as the probable location of the Lewis and Clark camp at which the expedition consulted with the Nez Perce, left their horses, built canoes and continued toward the Pacific by river. The Nez Perce provided information on the river route to the west, agreed to care for the expedition's horses, and provided food for the weary travelers. A stone monument, erected by local preservation enthusiasts, has become a historic feature of the site. The landscape of ponderosa pines with a grassy understory has become an enclave in a developed section of the Orofino community and is thought to be a fair representation of the scene at the time of the expedition's stay in the area.

The residential and small commercial developments surrounding Canoe Camp have existed since the NPS took ownership. The acreage protected as a historic site diminished when U.S. 12 was widened in the 1960s. Dworshak Dam and Dworshak National Fish Hatchery dominate the vista north of the Clearwater River. Efforts to mitigate the effect of these intrusions on the historic scene have culminated in the development of an interpretive loop trail with placements of signs and benches avoiding views of the most intrusive developments. Additional ponderosa pines have been planted to help screen the site and represent the historic scene.

Canyon Creek (Montana): The landscape of the Canyon Creek area has been modified by the development of ranches patented in the 20th century. An abandoned railroad line followed the canyon route. The predominance of the canyon's rimrock, however, is still evocative of the 1877 events and continued to tell an important part of the story. Man-made features in the area are primarily associated with 20th century developments.

Dug Bar (Oregon): While important ethnographically as a traditional crossing place along the Nez Perce National Historical Park Resource Management Plan, 08/99

Snake River, the site also has historic prominence as the probable crossing point for Joseph's band in 1877. The area now contains a ranch house, boat landing, aircraft landing strip, outfitter's trailer, barns, corrals, bunkhouse, roads, and fields that are infrequently cultivated and usually full of weeds. The USDA Forest Service is considering adding more developments to the site. The NPS is working with the Forest Service to ensure that the landscape values of the site are retained.

East Kamiah (Idaho): While the primary significance of the site is the Heart of the Monster feature, East Kamiah also contains secondary features relating to local history. A ferry operated by the Felix Corben family in the late 1800's was located near the northwest corner of the site. The landscape offers views of the terrain General Howard's troops traversed in the Nez Perce War, as well as offering information about the agricultural use of the land during and after the allotment of the reservation in the 1890s.

Directly south of the NPS site, and relevant to the park's history, is the historic site of the Presbyterian mission at Kamiah with its associated structures: the First Indian Presbyterian Church, the Sue McBeth house, along with barn and outbuildings that may date to the Indian Agency activities during the same period. This complex, dating to 1874, has historical significance as a major influence among the upriver Nez Perce during the last quarter of the 19th century. The church membership continues to face major problems in the preservation of these structures and has entered into cooperative agreements with the park for technical assistance.

External activities threaten the cultural landscape associated with this site. Kamiah has become a popular retirement center, and houses are being built on nearly every hillside surrounding the park site. A recreational vehicle park across the highway from the main site has expanded considerably, and a second RV park exists just north of the site.

Fort Lapwai (Idaho): The only remaining structure from the fort's military period is the duplex officers' quarters, completed in 1883. The structure is owned by the Lapwai School District, but use of the building has been deeded to NPS, which maintains the structural integrity and facade of the building.

The parade ground remains as the only other historical feature of the site. Large trees that surrounded the grounds have been cut and structures removed. Recent tribal housing projects have brought development to the precise perimeter of the parade area on its east side. The rambling brick buildings of the Lapwai Sanatorium, used until recently as Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) offices, have been condemned. It can be expected that additional housing will be built in their place. These developments have completely changed the complexion of the Fort Lapwai historic site. Efforts to ensure that section 106 compliance procedures are followed in the development of the housing projects have not been successful.

Nespelem Campsites (Washington): Primarily important as ethnographic resources, these sites on the Colville Reservation near Nespelem are also historically important for their association

with Chief Joseph during his later life. As such, the cultural landscapes associated with these sites become primary resources. At present, they retain much of their integrity. The NPS must work closely with the Colville Confederated Tribes and BIA to protect the integrity of these landscapes.

Nespelem Cemetery (Washington): This site is important historically for its association with Chief Joseph and has significant ethnographic value as a local cemetery. Issues of cultural appropriateness for any NPS actions in maintaining the cultural landscape need to be resolved in consultation with the Joseph Band of the Nez Perce living on the Colville Reservation.

Old Chief Joseph's Gravesite (Oregon): After the burial of Young Chief Joseph's father had been disturbed by non-Indians, supporters arranged to have the body moved and re-interred at the foot of Wallowa Lake in 1926. The Bureau of Indian Affairs owns the five acres, which hold Old Joseph's grave and monument, along with numerous marked and unmarked graves of both Indians and settlers. The historical monument, associated grave markers, and the surrounding rock wall are the historical features of the site. The cultural landscape encompasses the unique glacial moraine prominent to the northeast, the lake and mountains viewed to the southeast, and wooded hillsides to the southwest.

Wallowa County has become a popular touring destination and retirement locale. Landowners directly north of the gravesite are in the process of developing a 68-acre, 72-residence complex. Through park and region efforts, the NPS recently acquired an 8-acre buffer at that end of the property. There also have been efforts to develop housing lots on the glacial moraine which would have a major impact on the cultural landscape. Six associated ditch companies own the property between the gravesite and the lake, and their representatives have expressed a willingness to provide for landscape preservation in some way. The major landowner has recently placed their property up for sale, which may have tremendous impact on the site.

Pierce Courthouse (Idaho): The courthouse is owned by the state of Idaho. Through cooperative agreement, the NPS provides preservation treatment to maintain the structure. The small lot has been impacted by road work on its immediate south side, which brought the road to within a few feet of the building. This necessitated modifications for site drainage.

Spalding (Idaho): Spalding is a prime example of the overlapping historical resources that can complicate park management. In addition to the prehistoric and historic archeological features described previously, this site contains structures and structural remnants from later occupations. The rock remains of the Spalding Mission building and the series of water canals and raceways for the mission mills are the earliest historical features of the site. The agent's residence, agency cabin, ferry landing, and mill pond all date to the agency period of 1862 to the end of the century. The townsite of Spalding, platted in 1898, is represented by the Watson's Store building, the foundations of residences, and the many horticultural plants and fruit trees remaining on the site.

Later, as the State of Idaho and local social organizations commemorated the activities of Rev. Spalding and his wife, the site was enshrined by the planting of an "arboretum", or picnic area,

and placement of historical markers. The site was established as a state park in the 1930s, with low rock walls and rock drinking fountains added.

Three cemeteries lie on or directly adjacent to the Spalding site. The Bredell cemetery, next to the visitor center parking lot, is inactive. But both the Spalding cemetery, across from the picnic area, and the Knoll cemetery, near U.S. 95, are still being used by the Nez Perce community.

Thus the cultural landscape at Spalding is a complex mixture of structures, features, landforms, and plantings from four distinct historical periods. This overlay complicates site interpretation, development, and preservation.

The cultural landscape at Spalding could easily be affected by external developments just outside its boundaries. NPS has purchased easements on the agricultural lands just south of the site, but housing development is beginning on the surrounding hillsides, which are unprotected.

St. Joseph's Mission (Idaho): By the mid-1960s, only the church building and cemetery remained from the mission complex, although remnants of residences may still exist. The Jesuits sold the property to a private party, who continues to care for the church. Through a cooperative agreement, the St. Joseph's Mission Historical Society opens the church to the public each summer, while NPS provides preservation treatments to maintain the structure. The future of the church is uncertain. NPS currently negotiates five-year agreements with the society. No long-term plans have been made for management and ownership of the church property.

White Bird Battlefield (Idaho): White Bird Battlefield is significant as the site of the opening engagement of the 1877 Nez Perce War. The sloping topography of the site retains much of the appearance it would have had in 1877. The large body of documents, oral recollections, and physical evidence allows the park to interpret all aspects of the encounter. Physical evidence of the battle includes: temporary battlements, the knolls and rises that influenced the course of the encounter, old road contours, and possibly remnant vegetation.

Evidence of the subsequent historical settlement of the White Bird Canyon includes: watering ponds, rockpiles, fencelines, irrigation ditches, dump sites, and building remnants. The Price property came into full NPS management in 1992 in a life-estate purchase from the 1970s.

Past agricultural and grazing practices probably have impacted the historic scene. Plowed fields, fences, rock piles, trash piles, and roadways are found throughout the site. Exotic and noxious plants have invaded and replaced historical vegetation. The NPS has replanted native species in approximately 170 acres of the previously plowed area and has curtailed grazing in an effort to return the cultural landscape to a more historical appearance.

External developments have included the re-routing of U.S. 95 from its old configuration that looped along the site's eastern boundary to a wider, straighter route along the side of the mountains on the western boundary. Highway fill and a new right-of-way altered the western boundary of the battlefield and covered traces of the old road used by the Nez Perce, army troops, gold-seekers, and settlers.

NPS acquired scenic easements on portions of the land along White Bird Creek, which has helped keep other external development at a minimal level. Park management will need to keep close watch over land management activities as properties change ownership. Easements are lacking for the broad slopes east of and above White Bird Creek. Given the residential developments on hillsides all along the Clearwater and Salmon Rivers, the NPS needs to become more aggressive in the protection of this important viewshed.

4. Ethnography

The park contains many culturally sensitive properties, including cemeteries, legend sites, and traditional use areas. These present special challenges, especially when different groups within the Nez Perce community view the same site in different ways and associate different sets of values with it.

Ant and Yellowjacket (Idaho): Coyote turned Ant and Yellowjacket into stone when they would not stop fighting, according to Nez Perce legend. This distinct rock outcropping, representing the two combatants locked together, lies within the U.S. 12 right-of-way. Road improvements in the 1970s brought the highway edge precipitously close to the rock feature. The park has a memorandum of understanding with ITD to maintain the interpretive wayside across from the site, but has no agreement regarding protection of the rock itself.

Bear Paw Battlefield (Montana): The site is known to have Nez Perce burials associated with the battle. These burials must be fully protected from the weather and their locations protected from visitors. In addition, the Nez Perce have strong feelings regarding this place, as it was the site where the Nez Perce surrendered and were sent into exile. Any developments or activities planned at the site must be sensitive to these concerns.

Big Hole Battlefield (Montana): It is known that the Nez Perce, while camped at the Big Hole in 1877, were in the process of digging camas, hunting, and obtaining tipi poles to replenish their diminished supplies. It is also known that the Big Hole valley was a resource-collecting place used by several native groups, including the Shoshone and Salish. Specifics of traditional uses in the valley are unstudied.

The Nez Perce survivors of the 1877 battle hastily buried their dead before fleeing from the site. The survivors and their descendants consider the Big Hole Battlefield as a place of great sorrow and as a sacred burial ground. All modern activities at the battlefield must be undertaken in a manner sensitive to these concerns.

Camas Meadows Battle Sites (Idaho). No ethnographic interest has been identified with Camas Meadows, other than with the events surrounding the 1877 encounter.

Canyon Creek (Montana): The existence of ethnographic resources at or near Canyon Creek remains unknown.

Coyote's Fishnet (Idaho): Coyote threw his fishnet up onto the hillside and turned Bear into stone

at this site. The fishnet feature lies on the slope south of the river, while the bear is featured prominently high on the hill north of the river. NPS has an agreement with ITD to maintain the interpretive wayside. The two actual features, however, are on private property with no protective easements or agreements.

Dug Bar (Oregon): The NPS, working cooperatively with the Forest Service, needs to learn more about this ethnographic resource and preserve the landscape values that represent it.

East Kamiah (Idaho): The basalt feature known as Heart of the Monster, and the adjacent Liver of the Monster, are significant elements of Nez Perce oral tradition. South of the NPS holding lie the remnants of the prehistorically and historically occupied village known as Nikesa. The majority of that site is on private property.

Joseph Canyon Overlook (Oregon): This area is known as a traditional wintering area of the Wallowa Nez Perce. The nearly uninterrupted viewshed from the overlook on the highway gives the visitor a unique glimpse at the varied topography of the Snake River drainages that molded the lifeways of the Nez Perce throughout time.

Lostine Canyon (Oregon): The open vistas across the river bottomlands to the foothills of the Blue Mountains remain largely unimpaired due to the present agricultural uses of the land and the lack of commercial development in the area. Traditional activities at this campsite probably can be established through oral and written documentation.

Nez Perce Campsites (Washington): Upon their return to the Northwest, the exiled Wallowa Band returned to many of their traditional lifeways, but on the Colville Reservation. They maintained their traditional pattern of moving from high to low ground with the seasons. It was here that Chief Joseph spent the final years of his life. Photographs of the campsites by Dr. Edward Lathan at the turn of the century provide important ethnographic documentation. Oral tradition among the Joseph Band would also provide substantial information as to the retention of traditional lifeways at these sites.

The cultural landscapes at these locations retain much of their integrity. While no major development is planned near these sites, NPS should enter into agreements to provide protection against future development within the viewsheds.

Spalding (Idaho): This site remains an important part of the Nez Perce community. Through the allotment process, several Nez Perce families retained residences and small farm plots here that were eventually purchased by NPS. Families still have strong emotional ties to these properties.

The "boom grounds" area (where driftwood logs landed) along the Clearwater River at the east end of the site was exempted from allotment and held in common for tribal members due to its value as a source of logs. Spalding also encompasses the site of a rodeo grounds and Fourth of July encampment, used until 1965.

The Spalding sweat lodge was located just off park land to the southeast of the site before it was destroyed in a fire in 1994. Two of the Spalding cemeteries remain in use by tribal members. Park staff assists in the location and preparation of gravesites.

A large basalt rock brought to the Spalding site by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1923 as a memorial to Spalding has importance to the Nez Perce. In its original location, just south of park land, this large upstanding slab was known as Coyote's Cradleboard, and thus has a place in the tribe's oral tradition.

Weippe Prairie, Musselshell Meadow, Camas Prairie (Idaho): These sites were, and in some cases still are, significant root-digging sites and represent the many fertile upland prairies that provided abundant food for Plateau peoples. Archeological evidence indicates that roots have been a major food source of the prehistoric Plateau peoples for millennia. Historically, families camped at these and other locations for weeks at a time, using traditional family campsites year after year, to dig and process roots. As these lands were appropriated for agricultural production in the late 19th century, sources for the important native root crops became ever more scarce.

The social and economic significance of these sites to Nez Perce culture have not been fully assessed, and the impact on the loss of native root fields on the lifeways of the Nez Perce has not been studied. Meanwhile, the remaining root fields are threatened by continued agricultural, grazing, and recreational activities. NPS lacks direct managerial authority over any of the camas- and root-digging sites within the park and must find cooperative avenues to encourage the protection of the remaining sites.

White Bird Battlefield (Idaho): Within the area administered by NPS there are known burials which are recent enough to be of immediate interest to Nez Perce families. This area, part of the southern-most range of what is acknowledged as Nez Perce homeland, is rich with oral traditions. The park has only begun to document these important non-tangible resources. The long-standing campsite/village along White Bird Creek has not yet been studied, but lies primarily within the area of scenic easements surrounding the NPS-held land.

Non-NPS Ethnography. Important sites and features relating to the Nez Perce exist all across north-central Idaho, northeastern Oregon, southeastern Washington, and western Montana. NPS managers strive to work cooperatively with the Nez Perce Tribe, other federal agencies, and private entities to better understand and protect these resources.

5. Park Research Center Collections

The Spalding and Big Hole sites house library collections associated with all the park sites. As the park continues to acquire obscure and significant published scholarly works on subjects related to park themes, the library collection becomes a resource in its own right. The library also collects information on the location of additional documentary sources at other institutions

to aid researchers and staff.

The library collection housed at Spalding contains approximately 2,700 volumes, 2,000 reprints of articles related to the Nez Perce from journals, 4,500 historic photographs, 260 linear feet of archival materials, roll-film from photographs taken by park staff over the past 25 years, various audio and video tapes, manuscripts, maps, and newspaper clippings.

The collection at Big Hole focuses primarily on the Nez Perce War and other events during the era of the Indian wars of the 19th century. Several hundred books are cataloged into the library. Several file cabinets contain copies of photographs, primary materials, and reprints of journal articles that have not been processed formally into the system.

6. Cultural Context

The nationally significant prehistoric and historic themes represented within Nez Perce NHP are presented below, along with specific sites that fit some of the major theme, subtheme, or facet. This list is derived directly from the 1987 NPS publication *History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program*.

I. CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS: INDIGENOUS AMERICAN POPULATIONS

- A. The Earliest Inhabitants
 - 8. Plateau Archaic Adaptations
Spalding, Lenore, Weis Rockshelter
- B. Post-Archaic and Pre-Contact Developments
 - 5. Plateau Hunters, Gatherers, and Fishermen
Spalding, Lenore, Canoe Camp, East Kamiab, Looking Glass' Campsite, Tolo Lake, white Bird Battlefield, Camas Prairie, Musselshell Meadow, Weis Rockshelter, Lostine Camp, Dug Bar, Hasotino Village Site, Buffalo Eddy, Ant and Yellowjacket, Coyote's Fishnet, Weippe Prairie
- D. Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations
 - 1. Native Cultural Adaptations at Contact
 - a. Native Adaptations to Plateau Environments
 - 2. Establishing Intercultural Relations
 - c. Military Scouts
 - d. Guiding Explorers Across New Territories
 - e. Defending Native Homelands
 - f. Defending Native Religious Systems
 - i. Trade Relationships
 - j. Cash Cropping
 - k. Helping Foreigners Survive: Providing Food, Clothing, Shelter
 - 3. Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest, or Accommodation
- E. Transfer of Technology to Native Peoples
 - b. Forced and Voluntary Population Movements
 - c. New Demographics
 - d. Changing Settlement Types
 - 4. Native Contributions to the Development of the Nation's Cultures
 - a. Transferring Native Technology to Newcomers
 - 5. Becoming Native American
 - a. Treaties and Laws Formally Defining Native American Statuses and Roles
 - b. Federal Education Programs to Assimilate Native Americans
 - c. The Role of Missionaries in Assimilation
 - d. Native Responses to New Economic, Political, and Territorial Arrangements
 - f. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (and its predecessors)
 - 6. The Myth of the Vanishing Native

- a. Ethnic Revitalization
- b. Resource Use
- e. Contemporary Reservations and Villages
Spalding, Lapwai Mission, Craig Donation Land Claim, St. Joseph's Mission, Nez Perce Camps (WA), Burial Site of Chief Joseph the Younger, Old Chief Joseph's Gravesite, Canoe Camp, Asa Smith Mission

X. WESTWARD EXPANSION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES AND THE UNITED STATES

- A. British and United States Explorations of the West
 - 2. Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806
Canoe Camp, Lewis and Clark Long Camp, Weippe Prairie
- B. The Fur Trade
 - 6. Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Coast Fur Trade
MacKenzie's Trading Post
- C. Military-Aboriginal American Contact and Conflict
 - 5. The Western Mountains
Fort Lapwai, Dug Bar, Tolo Lake, White Bird Battlefield, Cottonwood Skirmishes, Clearwater Battlefield, Looking Glass' Campsite, Camas Meadow Battle Sites, Big Hole Battlefield, Canyon Creek, Bear Paw Battlefield
- E. The Mining Frontier
 - 2. Northwest
Pierce Courthouse

XVII. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE **Spalding (arboretum)**

B. NATURAL RESOURCES

The natural resources of Nez Perce NHP are diverse and complex. Scattered throughout four states, the park sites are mostly small pockets of land owned and surrounded by a patchwork of private, local, state, tribal, and other federal ownership.

1. Biota

a. Vegetation. The largest sites, the three battlefields, represent three distinct ecological systems. White Bird Battlefield is a dry intermountain grassland; Big Hole Battlefield, above 6,000 elevation near the Continental Divide, is a willow- and sedge-dominated river valley flanked by coniferous forest and sagebrush steppe; and Bear Paw Battlefield is a shortgrass prairie in northcentral Montana. In all, the park sites vary from coniferous forest to dry grasslands to riparian vegetation in deep river-carved canyons, with many of their natural systems completely displaced.

Native vegetation for the riparian areas of the Spalding, East Kamiah, and Canoe Camp sites may have once included dogwood, ponderosa pine, hawthorn, sedges, tufted hairgrass, cottonwood, snowberry, willows, chokecherry, elderberry, serviceberry, and grasses such as canary grass and bunchgrasses. The intermountain grassland, best represented by White Bird Battlefield, were perhaps dominated by Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, and rabbitbrush. Perennial forbs included roundleaf alumroot, arrowleaf balsamroot, and Wyeth eriogonum. The landscape at many of the sites is now impacted, if not dominated, by exotics such as cheatgrass, various thistles, yellow starthistle, poison hemlock, moth mullein, field bindweed, and teasel.

The natural resources of the park have been greatly impacted by a long history of human use. Native grass and floral communities have been damaged or displaced by the effects of grazing, agriculture, and mechanical disturbances. At Big Hole, the exclusion of the natural fire regime appears to have altered forest succession. The absence of perennial forbs in the prairie is another consequence of disturbance: Though native trees and shrubs still exist, exotic annual grasses have replaced many of the native perennials and often outcompete seedlings of native species.

The spread of exotic and noxious weeds continues to be the major natural resource issue at all park sites. In the past, local weed control districts have made requests of the park to control its infestations of yellow starthistle and Scotch thistle, field bindweed, poison hemlock, and other weed species. On-going control efforts are primarily limited to mechanical (and some herbicide) treatments at Spalding, East Kamiah, and Big Hole.

Little if any of the original native plant communities remain at Spalding. A long history of disturbance--including intensive grazing, agricultural use, road building and maintenance, off-road vehicle disturbances, and landscaping around historic homesites--has left large areas susceptible to invasions by annual grasses and other exotic or noxious weeds.

Grazing on park sites was curtailed in 1997. Although the impacts of current and past grazing

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practices on the park sites are not thoroughly understood, it probably has contributed to the overall decline of natural vegetative productivity and provided an opportunity for the encroachment of annual grasses and other exotics.

Currently the park manages hazard trees on a case by case basis. All trees are managed by visual inspection, but a hazard tree program will be key to the landscape management program.

At Big Hole Battlefield, restoration of the historic landscape of 1877 has been the focus of some interest over the last 20 years or so (Big Hole RMP 1987, Pierce 1982). Some research has been done in an attempt to describe the scene as it looked in 1877, and in 1987 trees were removed on about 10 acres to restore the "bald" areas on the slopes above the battlefield. Prescribed fire was also used in 1986, 1988, 1993, 1997, 1998, and 1999 in the restoration of the natural system. The park has many files on the subject which need to be reviewed and compiled.

*b. **Wildlife.*** Animals that have been observed to consistently occupy Nez Perce NHP sites in Idaho include white-tailed deer, great horned owls, redtail hawks, coyotes, game birds, and various rodents such as beaver, mice, voles, and gophers. Skunks, raccoons, porcupines, and birds common to the northern Idaho ecosystem are also found within the park boundaries. Migratory mammals such as deer, elk, and moose, as well as a large variety of birds and raptors, including bald and golden eagles, have been commonly seen at the Idaho sites.

Migratory waterfowl, including large numbers of Canada geese, frequently use the park sites along the Clearwater River in Idaho. The geese nest on river islands immediately adjacent to at least two of the park sites. The Spalding site is adjacent to the Lewiston Wildlife Refuge, managed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Big Hole Battlefield's willow-dominated riparian area is prime year-round habitat for beaver and moose. A large elk herd also uses the area and a confirmed wolf sighting.

The Clearwater River, adjacent to several park sites, is a major recreational resource and contains federally listed salmon and steelhead. Fishermen from many parts of the United States, Canada, and other parts of the world, enjoy this year-round trophy fishery. The river also provides opportunities for boating, other river-associated recreation, and limited hunting. The park sites along the river provide walk-in access for some of these types of recreation.

A survey of vertebrates at Big Hole (Van Sickle 1987) listed 90 species of birds, 36 species mammals, six of fish (although other fish have and been found more recently), two of reptiles, and two of amphibians. Elk hunting in the surrounding area is a source of revenue for adjacent communities in the fall. The Big Hole valley is an internationally renowned fly fishing locale.

*c. **Federal and State Threatened or Endangered Species.*** No inventory has been conducted in the park to determine the presence of endangered, threatened, or rare species. Some have been

seen on park lands and waters, such as bald eagles on the Clearwater River and Montana arctic grayling (Montana sensitive) in the North Fork of the Big Hole River.

1. Baseline Cartographic Data

The park does not have a complete set of baseline cartographic data for management and planning purposes. Acquisition and/or development of this data continues to be a priority.

2. Soils and Geologic Maps

Preliminary research has been undertaken to procure soil data for the park sites. Many sites have no soil surveys completed, either on site or county basis. The only geologic maps developed for park sites are regional in context and present difficulty in use for site specific applications.

3. Water Resources

In January of 1994, the NPS, State of Montana, and U.S. Department of Justice executed a reserved water rights compact describing the water rights of the United States for Big Hole Battlefield and two other national parks. The compact established a process for long-term protection of surface and ground water resources at the three parks. It also established minimum stream flows, and a monitoring station has been slated to be installed at Big Hole by the NPS Water Resources Division.

Water rights at the Idaho sites remain unresolved due to the ongoing Snake River Basin Adjudication, which is being negotiated by the Nez Perce Tribe, State of Idaho, and United States. The tribe has filed for instream flow claims for 1,128 stream reaches in the Clearwater, Salmon, Weiser, Payette, and lower Snake river basins, mostly for the purpose of restoring salmon runs.

4. Air Quality and Meteorological Data

Nez Perce NHP is designated as a class II site for air quality. Most of the park sites are located in rural areas with few sources of air quality degradation. However, lumber and papermill activity near the Spalding and East Kamiah sites have negatively impacted air and visual quality nearby. Plumes of steam and smoke can frequently be seen from Spalding, particularly during the cold winter months. While no active monitoring program is currently being performed at the Spalding site, state and federal agencies have monitoring responsibilities at many locations surrounding park sites. The park needs to take the opportunity to incorporate existing air monitoring data from other agencies and to comment on any new construction or development that may negatively affect air quality.

5. Noise

No studies have been conducted at any park sites to determine ambient noise levels or sources

which impact park sites. Most park sites lie adjacent to busy highways and or urban areas and therefore will have significant impact from outside noise sources. Big Hole Battlefield, Spalding, and some of the other sites have experienced varying degrees of noise impact from aircraft overflight.

7. Inventory and Monitoring

In 1992, a formal photographic inventory and long-term monitoring program was initiated at Nez Perce NHP. All 38 of the park's sites have been photographed from designated photomonitoring points and a 10 year cycle has been adopted to repeat photography for the sites that are the most susceptible to change. This is being utilized for continued monitoring and as an adjunct to other inventory and monitoring programs.

Also in 1992, photomonitoring was carried out at plots established for species frequency transects at White Bird Battlefield. These plots were established in 1989 (Barrington and Wright 1989) to assess grazing impacts at the battlefield. With annual sampling on a rotating basis, each transect is tested every three years.

In 1992, the picnic area or at the Spalding site was systematically inventoried and converted to geographic information system (GIS) mapping by the Cooperative Park Studies Unit (now, the National Biological Service) at the University of Idaho. An arboretum visitors' brochure was prepared from the information. The site was mapped and the trees were individually plotted and tagged for future identification. The trees were individually identified in 1993. Several photo points were established for continued monitoring.

In 1997, a cooperative study among the NPS Challenge Cost Share Program, the Park, and Lewis-Clark State College (LCSC) was undertaken to explore the use of historic photos, digital photography, and computer technology to document changes to resources over time. Old photos were researched, digitally photographed, meticulously reproduced in the field, and the two were "morphed" together via computer technology in video sequence to allow instantaneous detection of site changes. With this, new partners joined in the effort in 1998 to complete the remaining 34 sites. Participators include Canon U.S.A., Inc., the National Park Foundation, the Clearwater National Forest, the Nez Perce Tribe, and a number of private citizens.

This project is providing park staff with the only plausible means of monitoring resource change within the park. By this means we are able to look at long term change to resources and detect even slight changes over time. The use of photo-technology is the best method for this.

With this project, park managers have taken the first look at what resource conditions used to be at each of the park sites and how those conditions may have changed. This will allow us to work with land owners, sister agencies, and park staff in evaluating management practices and designing strategies for mitigation, restoration, and/or protection. This project is reaching its objective of monitoring change to resources with the accomplishments being measured by the historic and current photodocumentation of each site.

C. PROTECTION OF RESOURCES

Enforcement of park regulations for the protection of natural and cultural resources is always a problem in a park that is spread across four states without adequate staff at each site. The enabling legislation for Nez Perce NHP stated that the purpose of the park is to provide protection and interpretation of sites in the Nez Perce country.

Enforcement of park regulations is a necessary supplement to natural and cultural resource programs. Currently, the park employs only one law-enforcement commissioned park ranger, whose collateral position includes overall management duties for the largest unit of the park. Though there are few reported incidents of resource or cultural damage, the park's scattered structure makes it vulnerable to misuse. Additionally, minimal staffing on the sites probably has resulted in reduced detection of violations.

Boundaries for several of the NPS-owned sites have always been in question due the fragmented nature of the sites, the large number of individual parcels obtained during initial purchase of lands for the park, and the history of disputed fence lines as actual boundaries among the land owners. The accuracy of several of the early government surveys is has been subject to review and speculation.

Problems with inadequate park boundary identification and marking often result in inferior protection of the park's natural and cultural resources. Some portions of the park, such as the south boundary at East Kamiah, are relatively isolated and ownership is unclear to visitors as well as adjacent land owners.

Since the park's authorized expansion in 1992, any new areas that become fee-owned in the future will require adequate surveying to properly establish boundary lines.

III. CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

A. OVERVIEW OF CURRENT PROGRAM AND NEEDS

1. Program Overview and History

A museum curator position was established in 1976 as the park's first cultural resource position. Early collection management activities focused on furnishing Watson's Store as an interpretive exhibit, providing temporary storage and care for the collection until the visitor center storage areas were completed, and coordinating use of objects in the park's permanent ethnographic exhibit. After the Office of the Investigator General's (OIG) audit in 1985, the focus shifted to activities to improve collection accountability and to computerize museum records.

While the museum collection was receiving care, other areas of cultural resource management in the park were being neglected or being cared for by anyone available. In 1988, the museum curator position was redescribed, giving it a broader focus within the park organization. The position was designed to serve as both the park's collection manager and cultural resource specialist. It was upgraded from a GS-9 to a GS-11, and serves under the Chief of Resource Management. Since then, the workload for compliance, coordination with the regional cultural resource staff, and liaison with the Nez Perce Tribe on cultural issues has been handled by the museum curator in addition to responsibilities for managing the collection, but this has placed care and maintenance of the collections in a secondary situation.

While this new focus better reflected the needs of the park as a whole, it essentially cut the already limited museum collection management program in half. The park soon found that while the split position covered more of the park's cultural resource issues, it set up a workload that could not be accomplished by one person. None of the duties was being performed to a depth appropriate to the significance of the resources.

The Nez Perce collection at Spalding, as a highly visible, valuable, and much-used resource, needed constant attention. The museum curator relied heavily on cultural cyclic and cataloging funds to fill a series of temporary positions to continue collection work from 1988 to 1991. In addition to completing archeological object cataloging, a major accomplishment during this period was to make the park's photograph collection available for research use. A subject database was created and the images were completely reorganized. The park requested, and eventually got, approval for a full-time museum technician, GS-4/5/7, to assist in the management of the collection. This position, approved for recruitment under the Native American hiring authority, was filled in early 1991.

The photograph collection has proven to be a sought-after resource. The museum technician, hired to provide primary care to the collection, now spends at least half of her time assisting photographic researchers, answering inquiries based on the photograph collection, filling photo-orders, and maintaining the photograph files. Once again the park has a single position trying to perform two distinct functions, with the result of neither job being completed.

The park staff recognized the strong connection between the park library and the museum

collection, and in 1991 transferred responsibility for this resource from the interpretation to the cultural resources division. A permanent part-time library technician was hired. The amount of material now coming under the library's care is much broader than anticipated, as park staff continue to find important resources in their offices. This has put tremendous pressure on the cultural resources staff to make it all accessible to library users. Late in FY93, this position was increased to a full-time equivalency, filled by two permanent part-time employees. Funding allowed this position to be filled again in 1996.

2. Staffing Needs

The cultural resources program has immediate need for two additional full-time positions at Spalding. The greatest need is for a Cultural Resource Specialist (GS-9/11) to better care for the historic structures, archeological resources, cultural landscapes, and conduct better liaison with Nez Perce Tribe on cultural issues.

Additional specialized positions are needed. The park's intense interest in the history and culture of the Nez Perce leads to the need for an on-site staff anthropologist or ethnohistorian. This position would work cooperatively with the tribe in conducting research, while providing professional assistance to park staff, management, and the public.

A part-time clerical position would relieve the staff specialists of many routine tasks that impede their ability to conduct cultural resource projects. A clerical assistant would help maintain the museum records, refile items from the photograph viewing files, reshelve library materials, photocopy materials, prepare correspondence, and maintain the division's administrative files. Essentially, this position would relieve about 10 percent of each specialist's workload.

The archives, history files, and library at Big Hole NB are primary resources that have seen growing use by non-NPS researchers. The exhibits need periodic housekeeping and monitoring to meet NPS standards. The various collections need to be organized, maintained, preserved, and kept available to researchers. Current staffing does not accommodate these tasks. A seasonal museum technician, under the direction of the park's museum curator, should be stationed at Big Hole to fulfill this staffing need.

B. MUSEUM COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

Management of the Spalding museum collection is the most developed component of Nez Perce NHP's cultural resources management program, but many projects remain unfinished. A draft collection management plan was prepared in 1991 and approved in 1994. The park staff used the draft plan to accomplish many of the recommendations in the interim. A scope of collections statement (SOCS) for the park was completed in 1981. An amendment in 1992 brought the SOCS in line with the requirements of NAGPRA, but the document is due for major revision, particularly due to the recent expansion of the park, and the movement of the Big Hole collection to Spalding.

Based on recommendations in Big Hole Battlefield's 1990 collection management plan, the curatorial staff at Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site (MT) worked to fully document the Nez Perce National Historical Park Resource Management Plan, 08/99

Big Hole collection. Objects cataloged before 1990 still need to be entered into the NPS Automated National Catalog System (ANCS+). The photograph and archival collections need to be organized and documented. After a complete inventory, the collection at Big Hole was moved to Spalding in the spring of 1999. This was done to minimize curatorial needs at the battlefield and to facilitate better protection, preservation, and curatorial care of the items. Work is still needed to reorganize the collection.

A current statement would correctly define the scope of collecting for Big Hole and other Montana sites, in order to avoid duplication with the Nez Perce collection at Spalding. Museum objects such as 20th century Nez Perce clothing are likely candidates for transfer to the Nez Perce collection. Other materials simply need to be deaccessioned as not within the scope of either the Big Hole or Spalding collections.

1. Collection Documentation

The park has acquired large numbers of museum objects during the first 13 years of park operation, before a museum curator was hired. Accession and individual catalog records were either lacking or improperly completed. The curator attempted to deal with this backlog, but by 1985 it was obvious that there were major problems in the museum records. An OIG audit of Nez Perce NHP records pointed out these weaknesses. Large archeological collections remained uncataloged. Hundreds of other objects had been cataloged and cared for even though they had little relationship to the park. These surplus items needed to be listed, surveyed, and deaccessioned from the collection. The report found that good accountability was compromised due to large gaps in the issuance of catalog numbers, and many acquisitions had little or no accession documentation.

Emphasis since the OIG audit, therefore, has been to rectify these accountability problems. Servicewide directives and funding placed the primary emphasis on cataloging the individual objects to achieve better accountability. At Nez Perce NHP, these special funds were used to catalog a backlog of over 130,000 archeological objects, both by contract with the University of Idaho and by day labor at the park in 1987-90. Subsequent cataloging funds have been used to complete records for the remainder of the ethnology, photograph, and existing archival collections. The last backlog cataloging was completed in FY94.

Since the OIG audit, over 600 objects were found to be outside the park's scope of collection. They were approved for disposal and most have been deaccessioned as other museums have been found to make exchanges of appropriate materials.

Many inconsistencies remain in the documentation of accessioned materials. Previous curators have worked to track sources for the undocumented collections and have created lists of objects from each source, but in many cases the legal documents transferring ownership to NPS are still lacking. The lists of objects have not been fully reconciled against the objects remaining in the collection. This has been identified as a major project that will require the concentrated effort of a professional curator beyond the normal workload.

The park has made progress toward computerization of its museum records. In 1988, all existing manual records were entered on the computer to the registration level. This required the reclassification of objects, since the NPS had also revised its basic cataloging system. All catalog records produced since 1988 are entered on the computer to the full-catalog level. With at least registration information automated for the entire collection, activities such as the annual inventory are greatly aided.

Park staff has re-cataloged groups of objects as time and staffing have permitted. To date, the photograph collection, the cornhusk bags, and the parfleches have been recataloged to meet NPS standards and provide consistent information within these groups. The information for about 3,500 of the manual records is still incomplete and inaccurate.

There are also cataloging problems within the Watson's Store collection. In addition to the original furnishings and sales items, the collection includes items acquired from other local stores to help interpret and furnish the store. The catalog records often describe the container, but fail to count or describe the contents. In the case of items purchased merely as exhibit props, the contents are often of no value to the collection. Rather than assuming long-term responsibility for these contents, the park will most likely want to find ways to remove the contents from the collection and retain the container for possible future exhibit. The decisions regarding management and disposition of the Watson's Store materials await the guidance of a historic furnishings report.

Photographic documentation of the collection has been sporadic. In 1988 the staff photographed all items scheduled for deaccessioning. Items on permanent exhibit at the park are photographed as time permits during annual cleaning. In FY92, the park received its last round of cultural cyclic funds for photo documentation, and took record photographs of the majority of the ethnography collection. In the future, this cyclic project will be used to document the park's historical items and major archeological pieces.

Similarly, cyclic funds have been used to create copy negatives of the park's historic photographs as a means of preserving the images. Since the park continues to acquire photographs, this cyclic funding will help keep duplication efforts abreast of acquisition to ensure the longevity of these important historic images.

The many objects on loan to NPS for exhibit must be appraised every five years as a condition of the loans. Additionally, to understand more fully the value of the major ethnographic pieces beyond their historical significance, appraisals are needed to aid in prioritizing management actions such as conservation treatments. The park has submitted this need for cyclic appraisals as a resource project to aid the collection's documentation.

The Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS curatorial staff, responsible for the Big Hole NB collection through FY94, made progress toward fully documenting the Big Hole collection, but work remains to be done. Most records were completed prior to the establishment of current cataloging standards. The records need to be converted to the current format and entered into the

ANCS. About 1,500 records need to be converted.

As objects have been recataloged into the new format, the curatorial staff has taken record photographs of the each piece. Again, about 1,500 objects need to be photographed.

The site has an extensive number of administrative records, since it has been an NPS site from 1933 and has been managed by other agencies since 1883. These records need to be organized into an administrative archive and cataloged into the collection. Similarly, many NPS-generated photographs of management actions, currently located in park files and offices, have attained historical significance and need to be brought into the museum collection.

The SOCS for the Big Hole collection is out of date by virtue of the site's recent inclusion in Nez Perce NHP. The SOCS needs to consider the types of objects that are most appropriate to the Big Hole collection and items of importance for all Montana sites, as compared to objects that should be added to the park's collection. This document will be important in guiding collecting activities for the next several decades. A Collection Condition Surveys was completed for the Big Hole collection in 1998.

2. Collection Maintenance

In general, the collection facilities at Nez Perce NHP meet NPS museum standards. The visitor center collection storage rooms are windowless, cement-walled vaults with climate controls that keep the environment stable. Over the past decade, with regional support, the staff has been able to acquire museum cabinets that meet the needs of the collection, automated environmental monitoring devices, and security hardware to limit personnel access. The staff needs to continue the cyclic repair and maintenance of the building's security system, climate control system, and environmental monitoring system as described in the cultural project statements.

At Spalding, overall building security has been upgraded to meet the needs of an increasingly valuable museum collection. Exterior lighting to enhance security was installed in 1998. The building's fire sprinkler system was extended into the museum storage vaults in FY93. A power generator is still needed to ensure that the sprinkler system and other security features of the building will operate during an extended power outage.

Several large items from the museum collection remain in storage in substandard outbuildings at Spalding, specifically Watson's Store and one of the maintenance sheds. A parkwide storage was completed near the maintenance shop in 1995. This building has approximately 400 square feet of space for large museum object storage.

The Watson's Store materials, while located in one of the visitor center vaults that meets NPS standards, are housed improperly in non-archival containers. This material needs to be repackaged to provide proper storage. This project could be conducted in conjunction with a review of the objects' catalog records, assessments against the scope of collection, and photographic documentation, in order to ensure efficient use of staff and funding.

While the collection storage and record-keeping spaces are adequate, the staff lacks space specifically designed for the processing of incoming collections, the treatment and cleaning of objects, the isolation of infested materials, and object photography. Given the expansion of Nez Perce NHP and its resultant increase in staff and range of operations, the issue of office and work space will be one of the issues for the new general management plan.

Collection housekeeping activities are not performed at a level equal to the value of the collection. The staff is able to perform quarterly cleaning of the storage spaces and annual cleaning of the exhibit cases, but many of the more detailed cleaning, monitoring and inspection activities associated with quality preventive maintenance remain uncompleted or are completed less frequently than needed. The issues of staffing for collection management activities are included in the staffing section above.

The Big Hole NB collection was moved from its cramped apartment that also housed the maintenance office and curatorial work space to the Spalding collection area in 1999, due to the lack of curatorial staff on site, inadequate storage facilities, and environmental and other protection measures. This will facilitate housekeeping, staffing, and environmental monitoring, periodic cleaning, storage inspections, pest monitoring, and pest control afforded the rest of the park collections.

3. Collection Preservation

Adequate preservation of the museum collection is assured by the quality of the park's storage facility and the ability of the climate control equipment to maintain a relatively stable environment. The nature of the objects within the collection and the materials with which they were made, however, present special preservation challenges.

The ethnographic objects are made primarily of organic materials, often with a mixture of materials that chemically react with one another. A further complication is that many of the objects from the Evans collection have suffered water damage at some point in their history. Others have suffered some type of infestation. Archeological objects, primarily metals, continue to deteriorate after being taken from the ground. It is extremely important that these types of objects are surveyed periodically to ascertain their condition and develop treatment strategies. With cultural cyclic funds, the park has had small portions of its collection surveyed.

The park has overseen relatively little treatment of objects, even those for which a condition survey has been completed. The objects on exhibit, assessed and treated at the Harpers Ferry Conservation Center in about 1980, make up the largest percentage of treated objects. The park staff has also been unable to perform the low-level treatments recommended by conservators in past condition surveys. Cultural cyclic funding for object treatment was available for the first time in FY92, but at a level far below that requested.

The park's exhibits have been in place since 1983. While the objects were treated or stabilized prior to being placed on display, they remain extremely sensitive to light and the effects of

gravity. The integrity of these fragile pieces can be affected simply by hanging them on display. Exhibit mounts, state-of-the-art at the time they were made, have added stress to the objects as well. The park has requested funding to completely rehabilitate the exhibit to protect its significant objects.

The park's permanent exhibits have been on display for over 20 years. The cases were constructed so as to make it nearly impossible to care for the objects inside. Many of the mounts are adding stress to the fragile textiles. All the exhibits need to be rehabilitated, with ways found to rotate objects or display them more sensitively.

4. Research Use of Collections

The park has seen a great increase in visits by researchers. This is partially due to the fact that interest in Nez Perce history remains strong, and there seems to be a major publishing effort on Native American subjects nationally. The park staff also has tried to bring the collection's significance to the attention of educational institutions through participation in state and regional museum associations, attendance at regional conferences, and increased correspondence and personal contacts. Activities such as the reorganization of the photograph collection have been featured in local newspapers, resulting in increased use of the collection by the local Nez Perce community. While this activity is an important part of the park's overall mission, the cultural resource staff now spends a significant portion of its time providing intellectual access to the museum collection, primarily the photographs.

Use of the museum collection is expected to grow as more collection documentation is brought to NPS standards.

The cultural resource division needs to automate its reference services better and to integrate the museum/archives library data files to make information retrieval more efficient. Even with better documentation, staffing needs to be augmented to provide better public service without jeopardizing the important collection maintenance activities that are currently being neglected due to workload constraints.

The Big Hole collections, originally only of-staff interest, have become the focus of lay and academic researchers interested in the Indian War period of American history. The museum, archive, photograph, and library collections have not yet been organized to facilitate their use by the public. The staff attempts to accommodate research requests by "remembering" where items are located.

The collections need to be physically organized and made intellectually accessible through the creation of databases consistent with collections at Nez Perce NHP.

Integrating the Big Hole museum collection, library, and historic photo collection into the park as a whole (at least intellectually) will be a major focus for the next few years.

C. ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

NPS has contracted with the University of Idaho, MWAC, and private archeologists to survey or test most of the NPS-owned acreage of Nez Perce NHP. Archeological zone maps have been created for the Spalding, White Bird, and East Kamiah sites as part of the archeological overview (Chance et al. 1987a). Scott's major report on the findings at Big Hole provides details of that site's archeology (Scott 1994a). These basic documents greatly aid management in planning activities. Updates to the overview and zone maps are needed at least every 10 years and the newly authorized sites also need surveys and mapping.

Although White Bird has had cursory surveys, it remains an area that would benefit from a full-scale thorough investigation along the lines of surveys done at Little Bighorn and Big Hole battlefields. The lands that have been added to the park will also need to be surveyed prior to any development. The National Park Service has not yet taken full advantage of the park's legislatively authorized ability to work cooperatively with other agencies and private landowners to conduct archeological investigations at the park's other significant sites. NPS funds did assist Forest Service work in 1994, 1995, and 1999 Nez Perce National Historic Trail and the Lewis and Clark Trail in the Clearwater National Forest.

In the past, contract archeologists working at Nez Perce have often failed to provide the Idaho Archeological Survey with completed site forms, and in many cases have redescribed earlier recorded sites or changed the boundaries of existing site designations without notifying the NPS. This follow-through needs to become part of the standards for archeological work at the park. At some point, the records should be examined and the many inconsistencies corrected.

NPS academic interest in the collections made on park sites prior to their transfer to NPS ownership should also be determined. If deemed important the park needs to coordinate with the former land owners to have the collections analyzed. In some cases, collections known to have come from sites need to be located.

Lacking an on-site archeologist, the park relies heavily on the ready support of the regional archeologist and MWAC, who in turn procure the services of local archeologists for most testing and monitoring. NPS has experienced administrative problems and/or poor response time in using these local professional sources, and needs to better specify management needs in its purchasing documents or develop on-site expertise.

D. HISTORICAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

1. Historic Site Documentation

Studies were made of Nez Perce sites in the 1970s, including historic resource studies of Fort Lapwai and Spalding. Historic resource studies or cultural landscape reports are needed for many of the park's sites. Studies of the Lewis and Clark Expedition through Nez Perce country, the Nez Perce use of and negotiations to retain the Wallowa country, and the Joseph Band

experience on the Colville Reservation in Washington would aid in historic site management. Documentation of all Nez Perce NHP sites for the National Register of Historic Places is substandard. The regional office contracted with the University of Idaho in 1987 to rewrite the forms and bring them to national register standards. This contract was not fulfilled. In FY94, the region contracted with a private firm to develop a "multiple property" approach to fulfill national register documentation.

2. Historic Structures

The documentation and preservation of Nez Perce NHP's historic buildings has been a strong and fairly consistent portion of the cultural resource program. The six remaining historic buildings in NPS and non-NPS ownership have all been stabilized. Preservation maintenance activities are identified in a historic structures preservation guide (HSPG), and cultural cyclic funds are used to maintain the buildings on a regular basis. This preservation program needs to continue at its current level. Park maintenance crews do not consistently complete the inspections and routine tasks recommended in the HSPG that would prevent building deterioration. These simple tasks, such as cleaning window sills and brushing pine needles from roofs, need to be made a part of the regularly scheduled park preventive maintenance program.

While the architectural elements of the buildings have been documented in the historic structures reports, the details of the buildings' histories and occupations have not been fully studied, with the exception of the St. Joseph's Mission. The park needs this historical information for at least the officer's quarters and Watson's Store in order to make decisions about appropriate uses for these buildings. The pressures from the recent park expansion, the implementation of a more comprehensive resources management program, the park's expanded interpretive offerings, and increasing staffing make it likely that the new general management plan will call for use of some of these structures.

Park staff completed an intensive update of the NPS list of classified structures entries for Nez Perce NHP. This expanded list now includes a wider range of historic structures, including monuments and markers, historic rockwork, and man-made landforms such as raceways and ponds. The park should use this information as a baseline for more consistent periodic monitoring and preservation maintenance of these other important historic features.

E. CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Cultural landscapes are important elements of nearly all the park sites. Landscape documentation efforts have been started by regional staff. A cultural landscape report (Gilbert et al. 1990) has been completed for the Spalding site, the most complicated of the park's sites. Level I cultural landscape surveys of East Kamiah and White Bird have been completed (Tolon 1994a, 1994b). More documentation is needed for many park sites. The park should also begin a systematic program to photomonitor this dynamic resource.

Specific strategies for managing these landscapes still need to be developed, especially at Spalding and Big Hole. The new general management plan, has laid the foundation for long range management direction and has been further clarified through design charettes.

The GMP also should address strategies for protecting the viewsheds outside the boundaries of park sites. External developments adjacent to these relatively small enclaves threaten the integrity of the park's cultural landscapes. Park management must explore the possibilities of expanded cooperative agreements and easement purchases to protect these important resources.

F. ETHNOGRAPHIC PROGRAM

Nez Perce NHP occupies a fairly unique position in the National Park Service. Lying primarily within the Nez Perce Reservation, the park has been given the mission to preserve and interpret sites associated with this celebrated native group. Recent legislation requires consultation with the tribe on all aspects of interpreting Nez Perce history and culture. The park's ethnographic program should reflect this unique relationship, ensuring that all activities are performed in full cooperation and partnership with the tribe and meet the needs of park management as well as the Nez Perce community.

Within the past few years, several federal agencies in the area have seen the need for an ethnographic overview and have begun efforts similar to that of the NPS. Additionally, the tribe now has a cultural resource division which did not exist at the time the overview was envisioned. NPS managers must seek cooperative avenues for creating a comprehensive ethnographic overview that meets the needs and utilizes the resources of all interested agencies and the tribe, rather than working independently and duplicating the efforts of others.

Consultation with the tribe has been an ongoing activity, but due to the recent park legislation and the mandates of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (MRFA) and NAGPRA, the consultation process needs to be more formalized and more central to the park's operation. The cultural resource staff, with technical assistance from the regional anthropologist, must expend tremendous effort working through this process with the Nez Perce Tribe, as well as with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation and Colville Business Council for the Oregon and Washington sites. The Montana sites require consultation with the Kootenai-Salish, Gros Ventre, Assinaboine, and Shoshone-Bannock of the Flathead, Fort Belknap, and Fort Hall reservations.

Many areas of interpretation require ethnographic study. Traditional uses of the park sites have not been fully explored. The dynamics of the Nez Perce language and continuing language patterns are an area of interpretive interest. Traditional uses, locations, and preparation of resources are important areas for study. The cultural effects of historical events and conditions over the past 200 years have not been fully studied.

A recent effort by the cultural resource staff has been to gather as much of the existing "gray" literature on Nez Perce culture as possible. This project has made available about 300 works to park staff, researchers and the Nez Perce community.

The park has taken opportunities to speak and work with individual Nez Perce community members over the past 25 years to gather scattered ethnographic information. A number of oral interviews has been deposited in the park's museum collection. The most notable work is that of Elmer Paul who, with David Chance, prepared maps and text of Nez Perce place names throughout Nez Perce country. Paul also worked with Alan Marshall of Lewis-Clark State College to expand this work. He completed nine tapes in which he pronounced the place names and discussed the importance of the places or the linguistic nuances of the names. These tapes will be transcribed when funding becomes available.

These individual interviews, while valuable, are not based on any coordinated research strategy or comprehensive plan. The NPS needs to work cooperatively with the cultural resource staff of the tribe to develop a cooperative research design and methodology that meet the needs of both the agency and the tribe.

G. RESEARCH CENTER PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The park has established a professional Research Center program. This has been accomplished by moving both the Spalding and Big Hole libraries to more workable locations, then by justifying and hiring library technicians. The park staff has worked to increase the research potential of the library collection through acquisition of obscure publications and collection of important journal articles on park themes. Additionally, materials that had previously remained unorganized in park offices are being brought into the Research Center system. All the currently held audio-visual materials and park-generated photographs have been processed into the library database with the help of cultural cyclic funding. Other non-book materials remain inaccessible to library users and will be organized as staffing and funding allows. The park has automated all the historic photograph collection and placed this onto an interactive CD for protection of the photographs and to facilitate research use.

The staffs of Nez Perce NHP and Big Hole NB have worked with regional staff to computerize the Big Hole book collection, which has added important Indian war publications to the park's database.

Both libraries have experienced increased use and inquiries by the public as interest in Native American history continues to grow. The cultural resource staff tries to accommodate the many phone calls, letters, and personal research visits by the public. The number of inquiries has seriously affected the workload of the division, leaving other resource tasks incomplete or dropped entirely.

The Spalding library was moved from its original cubicle into the larger staff conference room with a new small office and then, in 1999, into the present facility. This facility has room for the book collection, maps, vertical subject file, audio-visual collections, microfilm readers, and researcher use. Adjacent to this area the archives and photo collection are now stored in an environmentally monitored vault.

IV. NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

A. OVERVIEW OF CURRENT PROGRAM AND NEEDS

1. Program Overview

Management of natural resources has become increasingly complex and important and natural resource staffing needs are increasing. Specialized expertise is needed in the areas of protection of endangered, threatened, and rare species; management of noxious weeds; integrated pest management; cultural landscape restoration; and environmental compliance and mitigation for development projects. The additional sites have expanded the workload involved in maintaining cooperation with site owners, adjacent agencies, and all the park divisions. Much of the natural resource work, outside of planning and compliance, has been accomplished by maintenance personnel, rangers, and interpreters.

Under the park organization of management units, the Chief of Resource Management acts as a consultant to the unit managers, other park specialists, and superintendent on all natural resource and compliance matters. This person also does all planning and budgeting for the division.

2. Staffing Needs

The park urgently needs and has applied for funding and two positions (FTEs) for natural resources through the natural resources staffing initiative for FY97. These positions--one for vegetation management and one for planning, compliance, and cooperation--were based on needs identified in the resources management assessment program (RMAP) and elsewhere.

The RMAP assessment has identified 14.8 FTEs needed to properly manage natural resources at the park, including the following specific needs: vegetation management 1.1 FTE, wildlife management 0.8, prescribed fire management 2.6, water resources management 0.4, air quality management 0.2, paleontological resources management 0.1, grazing management 0.1, fence maintenance 1, disturbed area rehabilitation 0.6, pest and hazard management 1.3, environmental planning and compliance 2.5, natural resource collections and data management 1.8, interpretation of natural resource issues 0.7, science consultation and oversight 0.1, and research 1.5. In January, 1995, the park had three FTEs to address these needs.

B. BIOTIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. Vegetation

A revegetation project was completed in 1992 on 170 acres of White Bird Battlefield. The area had been used historically for grazing and agriculture. The intensive fanning and heavy grazing have left the area susceptible to invasions by noxious weeds. The revegetation site was seeded with a mixture of bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandberg's bluegrass, basin wildrye, Idaho fescue, prairie junegrass, big bluegrass, globemallow, and fleabane aster. Because exotic species infestation is so great on the site, the reseeding project is losing ground in becoming established

and outcompeting introduced and noxious weeds. The park is on the Idaho list to receive insect species for biological control of exotic species infestation.

In 1998, a 20 acre revegetation project was undertaken at the Spalding site. Intensive agricultural use promoted a variety of noxious weeds. The site was seeded with a mixture of sheep fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, big bluestem, and Indian ricegrass. In 1999, park staff plan to aggressively fight weedy species and overseed the area with additional native grass species.

The park is working with the University of Idaho to develop a parkwide Cultural Landscape Management Plan that will guide the management of vegetation, revegetation, exotic species control, and restoration of disturbed lands. This plan will include subsections on hazard tree management, watering and mowing plans, and daily maintenance of park sites. The plan is expected to be complete in early 2001.

The use of prescribed fire will continue to be an active part of vegetation management at selected park sites. Many of the species that were endemic to park sites depend on the natural effects of fire to assist them in maintaining plant vigor, natural composition, and in maintaining a dominant edge over exotic and noxious species. Prescribed fire was used in 1986, 1988, 1993, 1997, 1998, and 1999 in the restoration of the natural system at Big Hole National Battlefield.

2. Wildlife

In 1999, in conjunction with the Servicewide Inventory and Monitoring Initiative, an intensive inventory for avian species was initiated at all park managed sites and on the Lolo Trail. This project is in conjunction with the University of Idaho and will be completed in 2001. This will be the first inventory of avian wildlife completed for the park.

The park still needs to complete systematic inventories of fish, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles for each NPS managed site.

3. Federal and State Threatened or Endangered Species

No inventory has been conducted in the park to determine the presence of endangered, threatened, or rare species. Some have been seen on park lands and waters, such as bald eagles on the Clearwater River and Montana arctic grayling (Montana sensitive) in the North Fork of the Big Hole River.

4. Exotic and Noxious Species

Park staff has been working aggressively in the control of the spread of exotic and noxious species. Various project including hand pulling, mechanical control, application of herbicides, and even introduction of biologic controls have been utilized in the fight. In 1998, about 18 acres of black locust were removed at Spalding, East Kamiah, and White Bird Battlefield. The encroachment continues and will last far into the future at each park site.

C. Baseline Cartographic Data

The park has participated in a number of efforts aimed at acquiring and/or developing baseline cartographic data for park and adjacent areas. In 1998, a low level air photograph project was undertaken at Bear Paw which resulted in the development of high resolution Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles for the park GIS. This data will enable the development of elevation contours, mapping of boundaries, hydrology, infrastructure, and cultural/natural resource data. Other data for park sites has been developed at varying degrees of accuracy. This data needs to be consolidated into documented data sets and organized for management use.

D. Soils and Geologic Data

Preliminary research has been undertaken to procure soil data for the park sites. Many sites have no soil surveys completed, either on site or county basis. The only geologic maps developed for park sites are regional in context and present difficulty in use for site specific applications.

E. Water Resource Inventories

In 1999, the park began baseline water quality inventories of five park sites (Spalding, White Bird Battlefield, East Kamiah, Big Hole Battlefield, and Bear Paw Battlefield) through the aid of the NPS Inventory and Monitoring program. This work is in cooperation with the US Geological Survey and the Nez Perce Tribe and will provide a one year look at the water quality of the major water bodies at these park sites. This will not be an overall base line inventory as only one year will be documented and cannot be relied upon to represent average, good, and/or poor water quality standards for the park sites. This effort needs to be followed up by additional inventories and the establishment of a monitoring program for key waterbodies.

F. Air Quality and Meteorological Data

In 1999, the Nez Perce Tribe began a study to monitor the air quality at selected locations within the reservation boundary. The Spalding site was selected as a monitoring location and the park is participating in that study. Additional data needs to be collected for all park sites.

No meteorological data has been collected as the park has no equipment. Contacts with other agencies collecting meteorological data within close proximity to park sites need to be established as their data would suffice for the park sites.

G. Noise

No studies have been conducted at any park sites to determine ambient noise levels or sources which impact park sites. Most park sites lie adjacent to busy highways and or urban areas and therefore will have significant impact from outside noise sources. Big Hole Battlefield, Spalding, and some of the other sites have experienced varying degrees of noise impact from aircraft overflight.

H. Inventory and Monitoring

In 1992, a formal photographic inventory and long-term monitoring program was initiated at Nez Perce NHP. All 38 of the park's sites have been photographed from designated photomonitoring points and a 10 year cycle has been adopted to repeat photography for the sites that are the most susceptible to change. This is being utilized for continued monitoring and as an adjunct to other inventory and monitoring programs.

Also in 1992, photomonitoring was carried out at plots established for species frequency transects at White Bird Battlefield. These plots were established in 1989 (Barrington and Wright 1989) to assess grazing impacts at the battlefield. With annual sampling on a rotating basis, each transect is tested every three years.

In 1992, the picnic area or at the Spalding site was systematically inventoried and converted to geographic information system (GIS) mapping by the Cooperative Park Studies Unit (now, the National Biological Service) at the University of Idaho. An arboretum visitors' brochure was prepared from the information. The site was mapped and the trees were individually plotted and tagged for future identification. The trees were individually identified in 1993. Several photo points were established for continued monitoring.

In 1997, a cooperative study among the NPS Challenge Cost Share Program, the Park, and Lewis-Clark State College (LCSC) was undertaken to explore the use of historic photos, digital photography, and computer technology to document changes to resources over time. Old photos were researched, digitally photographed, meticulously reproduced in the field, and the two were “morphed” together via computer technology in video sequence to allow instantaneous detection of site changes. With this, new partners joined in the effort in 1998 to complete the remaining 34 sites. Participators include Canon U.S.A., Inc., the National Park Foundation, the Clearwater National Forest, the Nez Perce Tribe, and a number of private citizens.

This project is providing park staff with the only plausible means of monitoring resource change within the park. By this means we are able to look at long term change to resources and detect even slight changes over time. The use of photo-technology is the best method for this.

With this project, park managers have taken the first look at what resource conditions used to be at each of the park sites and how those conditions may have changed. This will allow us to work with land owners, sister agencies, and park staff in evaluating management practices and designing strategies for mitigation, restoration, and/or protection. This project is reaching its objective of monitoring change to resources with the accomplishments being measured by the historic and current photodocumentation of each site.

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NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST			
TITLE	CURRENT/ APPROVED	DEFICIENT/ NEEDS REVISION	NEEDED
Planning Documents			
Preauthorization and Authorization	X		
Statement for Management	X		
Outline of Planning Requirements	X		
General Management Plan	X		
Development Concept Plan		X	
Resource Management Plan		X	
Comprehensive Interpretive Plan		X	
Land Protection Plan	X		
Integrated Pest Management Plan	X		
Wildland Fire Management Plan	X		
Hazard Material Plan	X		
Landscape Management Plan		In progress	
Servicewide Inventories, Lists, Catalogs and Registers			
Cultural Resources Bibliography	X		
Cultural Sites Inventory		In progress	
List of Classified Structures	X		
National Catalog of Museum Objects	X		
Cultural Landscapes Inventory		In progress	
National Register of Historic Places		X	
Basic Cultural Resource Documents			
Archeological Overview and Assessment		X	
Archeological Identification Studies			X
Archeological Evaluation Studies			X
Rapid Ethnographic Assessment Procedures			X
Cultural Affiliation Study			X
Ethnographic Landscape Study			X
Ethnographic Overview and Assessment			X
Ethnographic Oral Histories and Life Histories			X
Ethnographic Program			X
Historic Resource Study		X	
Historic Base Map			X
Park Administrative History	X		
Scope of Collection Statement		In progress	

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST (CONTINUED)			
TITLE	CURRENT/ APPROVED	DEFICIENT/ NEEDS REVISION	NEEDED
Special Resource Studies and Plans			
Archeological and Ethnographic Collections Studies			X
Archeological Data Recovery Studies			X
Collection Storage Plan	X		
Collection Condition Survey		X	
Cultural Landscape Report		X	
Ethnohistory			X
Exhibit Plan		X	
Historic Furnishing Report		X	
Historic Structure Report		X	
Museum Management Plan		X	
Social Impact Study			X
Special History Study			X
Traditional Use Study			X

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK SUMMARY TABLE OF NATURAL RESOURCE BASELINE INFORMATION			
INVENTORY COMPONENTS	MEETS	DOES NOT MEET	EXCEEDS
Historical Database		X	
Species Information			
Species Lists		X	
Biological Surveys		X	
(Species Field Inventories)		X	
Species Distribution		X	
Vegetation Maps		X	
Cartographic Maps		X	
Soils Maps		X	
Geology Maps		X	
Water Resources Inventory		X	
Water Quality Data		X	
Air Quality Stations		X	
Air Quality Data		X	
Precipitation/Meteorological Data		X	

Meets, does not meet, or exceeds the recommended minimal set of natural resources information in Appendix A of NPS-75, the *Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline*.

PROJECT LIST

PRIORITY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SUB-TITLE	FUNDED	UNFUNDED	YEAR UPDATE
999	NEPE-C-100.000	CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT		55.90	18.80	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-102.000	STAFFING		0.00	0.00	1998 01/09/98
1	NEPE-C-102.001	CULTURAL RESOURCE SPECIALIST		0.00	224.00	1995 08/19/99
999	NEPE-C-102.002	ETHNOHISTORIAN		0.00	200.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-102.003	MUSEUM TECHNICIAN		0.00	120.00	1999 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-300.000	ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES		0.00	0.00	1997 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-301.001	COMPLETE ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW		0.00	69.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-301.002	DOCUMENT CULTURAL ACTIVITIES		0.00	55.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-301.004	DOCUMENT NEZ PERCE LANGUAGE		0.00	40.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-302.001	CONDUCT 20TH CENTURY ORAL HISTORY		0.00	60.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-400.000	COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT		0.00	0.00	1997 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-400.001	PROVIDE RESOURCES TO MANAGE MUSEUM COLLECTION		184.00	180.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-400.002	CURATORIAL TRAINING		10.00	6.00	1999 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-401.000	ACCOUNTABILITY		0.00	0.00	1998 02/02/98
4	NEPE-C-401.001	ACCESSION DOCUMENTATION		38.20	40.00	1995 08/03/99
5	NEPE-C-401.002	MUSEUM OBJECT PHOTOGRAPHY		3.60	10.00	1999 08/05/99
2	NEPE-C-401.003	ACCESSIONS CORRECTION		28.80	110.00	1995 08/03/99
3	NEPE-C-401.004	ANCS RECORDS CONVERSION		19.00	60.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-401.005	APPRAISAL OF ETHNOGRAPHIC OBJECTS		0.50	5.00	1995 08/03/99
14	NEPE-C-401.006	NAGPRA CONSULTATION AND COMPLIANCE		17.00	32.10	1999 08/19/99
999	NEPE-C-402.000	STORAGE		0.00	0.00	1998 02/02/98
999	NEPE-C-402.001	COLLECTION STORAGE PLAN		0.00	15.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-402.002	PACK WATSON'S STORE OBJECTS		0.00	88.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-402.003	MAINTAIN SECURITY SYSTEMS		21.10	5.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-403.000	PRESERVATION		0.00	0.00	1998 01/09/98
15	NEPE-C-403.001	SURVEY OF OBJECT CONDITION		14.00	108.00	1999 08/17/99
6	NEPE-C-403.002	TREAT MUSEUM OBJECTS		0.00	20.00	1995 08/03/99
9	NEPE-C-403.003	PRESERVE HISTORIC PHOTOS		19.00	5.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-403.005	PREPARE EMERGENCY PLAN		0.00	25.00	1995 08/03/99
10	NEPE-C-404.000	UPDATE SCOPE OF COLLECTIONS STATEMENT		4.57	0.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-405.000	COLLECTIONS ACCESS		133.00	15.00	1995 03/05/99
999	NEPE-C-406.000	EXHIBITS		0.00	0.00	1998 01/09/98
7	NEPE-C-406.001	EXHIBITS MANAGEMENT PLAN		2.25	150.00	1998 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-406.002	REHAB SPALDING EXHIBIT		0.00	200.00	1995 01/09/98
999	NEPE-C-406.003	REHAB BIG HOLE EXHIBIT		0.00	240.00	1995 01/23/98
999	NEPE-C-406.004	EXHIBIT PLAN - TICK HILL VISITOR CENTER		0.00	975.00	1999 08/12/99
999	NEPE-C-407.000	PLANNING		0.00	0.00	1998 01/29/98
999	NEPE-C-407.001	UPDATE COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN		2.25	8.00	1998 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-407.002	UPDATE SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT		0.00	8.00	1998 08/03/99
11	NEPE-C-407.003	RESEARCH NEEDS ASSESSMENT		0.00	10.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-600.000	HISTORIC STRUCTURES		0.00	0.00	1997 08/03/99
13	NEPE-C-601.000	DOCUMENT HISTORIC STRUCTURES		0.00	0.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-601.001	HSR WATSON STORE		3.00	50.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-601.002	HSR OFFICER'S QTRS		0.00	30.00	1995 08/03/99
12	NEPE-C-602.000	HISTORIC STRUCTURE PRESERVATION		0.00	0.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-602.001	ST. JOSEPH'S MISSION		0.00	8.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-602.002	FORT LAPWAI		0.00	5.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-602.003	PIERCE COURTHOUSE		0.00	8.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-602.004	AGENT'S HOUSE, SPALDING		0.00	5.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-602.005	WATSON'S STORE, SPALDING		0.00	5.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-602.006	AGENCY CABIN, SPALDING		0.00	3.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-602.007	MCBETH MISSION		0.00	3.00	1997 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-603.000	ADAPTIVE REUSE OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES		0.00	15.00	1998 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-606.000	HISTORIC STRUCTURE MONITORING		0.00	0.00	1998 08/03/99
8	NEPE-C-606.002	HISTORIC STRUCTURE INSPECTION		0.00	20.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-C-606.003	OUTDOOR MONUMENTS		0.60	20.00	1995 08/03/99
Resource Type Sub-total-----					556.77	3273.90

999	NEPE-I-100.000	INTEGRATED RESOURCE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	77.25	0.00	1995 03/05/99
10	NEPE-I-101.000	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN MAINTENANCE	42.50	10.00	1995 08/17/99
999	NEPE-I-103.000	DEVELOP & ADMINISTER SPECIAL USE PERMIT SYSTEM		2.40	23.00 1995 03/05/99
999	NEPE-I-105.000	MMS RESOURCE PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES	0.00	30.00	1995 03/05/99
999	NEPE-I-120.000	RESEARCH CENTER	0.00	0.00	1997 08/03/99
5	NEPE-I-120.001	ORGANIZE NON-BOOK MATERIALS	7.50	20.90	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-I-120.002	DEVELOP RESEARCH CENTER FACILITY	46.30	70.00	1998 08/19/99
999	NEPE-I-120.003	DEVELOP RESEARCH COLLECTIONS PLAN	20.50	3.00	1995 06/23/99
999	NEPE-I-120.004	PROVIDE RESOURCES TO MANAGE RESEARCH CENTER	125.30	0.00	1998 02/02/98
999	NEPE-I-120.005	ARCHIVAL ORGANIZATION	5.40	69.30	1999 08/06/99
999	NEPE-I-120.006	MAINTAIN COLLECTION ENVIRONMENT	18.40	48.00	1999 08/06/99
999	NEPE-I-150.000	EDUCATION	0.00	0.00	1997 01/09/98
999	NEPE-I-150.001	INTERPRET CULTURAL/NATURAL RESOURCES	875.20	123.00	1995 01/30/98
999	NEPE-I-150.002	STAFF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TRAINING	0.00	10.40	1995 03/11/99
999	NEPE-I-150.003	INTERPRETIVE TRAIL PLANNING & DESIGN	0.00	95.00	1995 08/17/99
999	NEPE-I-400.000	ANTHROPOGENIC RESOURCE ISSUES	0.00	0.00	1997 03/05/97
999	NEPE-I-401.000	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	0.00	0.00	1997 01/09/98
999	NEPE-I-401.001	IPM PLAN DEVELOPMENT	16.88	10.30	1995 08/17/99
8	NEPE-I-401.002	IMPLEMENTATION / CULT LANDSCAPE PLAN	76.00	151.00	1995 08/17/99
3	NEPE-I-406.000	DEVELOP & IMPLEMENT GIS PROGRAM	6.00	70.00	1995 08/17/99
13	NEPE-I-407.000	RESTORATION & MANAGEMENT OF DISTURBED LANDS	0.00	0.00	1996 08/17/99
999	NEPE-I-407.001	DISTURBED LAND INVENTORY / PARKWIDE INVENTORY	0.00	16.00	1996 01/09/98
999	NEPE-I-407.101	SPALDING / OLD MAINTENANCE BUILDING	45.00	0.00	1996 08/03/99
999	NEPE-I-407.102	SPALDING / LAPWAI CREEK DAMAGE		30.06	8.00 1996 08/03/99
999	NEPE-I-407.201	WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD / BORROW PIT & ROAD	0.00	21.40	1999 04/08/99
999	NEPE-I-407.202	WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD / VEGETATION STUDY PLOT		0.00	5.00 1996 01/12/98
999	NEPE-I-407.203	WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD / GARBAGE DUMP		0.00	5.00 1996 03/11/99
999	NEPE-I-407.204	WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD / VILLAGE STRUCTURE	28.00	0.00	1996 08/12/99
999	NEPE-I-407.205	WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD / SCHWARTZ FARM SITE	0.00	0.00	1996 01/12/98
999	NEPE-I-407.206	WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD / WHITEBIRD VILLAGE SITE	0.00	33.00	1997 01/12/98
999	NEPE-I-407.401	BIG HOLE NB / HOUSING DRAINAGE	0.00	25.00	1996 01/12/98
999	NEPE-I-407.402	BIG HOLE NB / HOUSING LANDSCAPING	0.00	25.00	1997 01/09/98
999	NEPE-I-407.403	BIG HOLE NB / VISITOR CENTER LANDSCAPE	2.00	25.00	1997 01/12/98
999	NEPE-I-407.404	BIG HOLE NB / SIEGE TRAIL RESTORE	11.20	12.00	1996 02/02/98
999	NEPE-I-407.405	BIG HOLE NB / ROAD CUTS	0.00	45.00	1998 01/12/98
999	NEPE-I-407.406	BIG HOLE NB / IRRIGATION DITCHES		0.00	19.00 1998 01/12/98
999	NEPE-I-407.501	BEAR PAW BATTLEFIELD / SOCIAL TRAILS	7.20	2.00	1996 02/02/98
999	NEPE-I-407.502	BEAR PAW BATTLEFIELD / MCWHORTER STAKE REHAB		0.00	2.00 1997 01/12/98
999	NEPE-I-408.000	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	0.00	13.00	1999 08/12/99
999	NEPE-I-409.000	ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES	0.00	0.00	1998 01/09/98
999	NEPE-I-409.001	ETHNOBOTANY STUDY	39.50	31.00	1995 02/02/98
999	NEPE-I-409.002	NEZ PERCE LAND USES	0.00	35.00	1995 01/12/98
999	NEPE-I-409.003	ETHNOFAUNA STUDY	0.00	35.00	1996 01/23/98
999	NEPE-I-410.000	INVENTORY AND MONITORING		0.00	0.00 1997 01/09/98
12	NEPE-I-410.001	DEVELOP I&M PLAN	5.30	111.00	1995 08/17/99
999	NEPE-I-410.002	AIRCRAFT OVERFLIGHT	0.00	2.00	1997 01/23/98
7	NEPE-I-410.003	PHOTOMONITORING	153.80	8.00	1995 08/17/99
999	NEPE-I-410.004	NOISE MONITORING	0.00	5.00	1995 01/12/98
999	NEPE-I-410.005	VISUAL RESOURCES	1.26	15.00	1995 02/02/98
999	NEPE-I-410.006	CRAIG DONATION LAND CLAIM STUDY	0.00	10.00	1998 01/12/98
999	NEPE-I-410.007	LAPWAI MISSION STUDY	0.00	10.00	1998 01/12/98
999	NEPE-I-500.000	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES		0.00	0.00 1998 01/12/98
1	NEPE-I-501.000	PREPARE PARKWIDE CULTURAL SITES INVENTORY		5.76	8.00 1997 02/02/98
6	NEPE-I-502.000	INVENTORY PARK SITES	53.20	161.20	1999 08/17/99
15	NEPE-I-503.000	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MONITORING	1.30	55.00	1995 08/03/99
999	NEPE-I-504.000	DOCUMENT CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS	0.00	98.00	1995 01/12/98
999	NEPE-I-505.000	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE EVALUATION		0.00	0.00 1998 01/12/98
999	NEPE-I-505.001	WEIS ROCKSHELTER	0.00	24.00	1998 01/29/98
999	NEPE-I-505.002	NESPELEM CAMPSITES	0.00	24.00	1998 01/29/98
999	NEPE-I-506.000	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE STABILIZATION		0.00	0.00 1998 01/12/98
999	NEPE-I-506.001	BIG HOLE SOLDIER TRENCHES		0.00	20.00 1998 01/30/98
999	NEPE-I-700.000	CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT		0.00	0.00 1997 01/12/98
4	NEPE-I-701.000	LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN		0.00	0.00 1995 01/29/98
999	NEPE-I-701.001	DEVELOP CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN		15.54	20.00 1995 02/02/98
999	NEPE-I-701.002	SPALDING PICNIC AREA SUBSECTION	10.00	20.00	1995 08/18/99
999	NEPE-I-701.003	ORCHARD TREE SUBSECTION	8.00	20.00	1995 01/29/98
999	NEPE-I-701.004	HAZARD TREE SUBSECTION	0.00	6.00	1995 02/02/98
2	NEPE-I-702.001	CONDUCT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORIES	21.20	60.00	1995 08/18/99
11	NEPE-I-702.002	PREPARE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT		0.00	90.00 1995 08/17/99
14	NEPE-I-704.000	REVEGETATION	0.00	0.00	1997 08/17/99
999	NEPE-I-704.001	SPALDING SITE	20.70	59.00	1995 02/02/98
999	NEPE-I-704.002	EAST KAMIAH	6.24	37.00	1995 02/02/98
999	NEPE-I-704.003	WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD	2.96	59.00	1997 02/02/98
999	NEPE-I-705.000	CONDUCT STUDY ON SHEEP FESCUE		0.00	4.00 1995 01/09/98
999	NEPE-I-706.000	CANOE CAMP RESTORATION MONITORING		0.00	2.00 1995 08/18/99
999	NEPE-I-707.000	REHAB PARKING AT OLD CHIEF JOSEPH CEMETARY		0.00	25.00 1999 08/12/99
999	NEPE-I-709.000	REHAB PARKING JOSEPH CANYON OVERLOOK		0.00	195.00 1999 08/12/99

999	NEPE-I-710.000	REHAB VC/OFFICES - RELOCATE MAINTENANCE - BIHO	0.00	3145.30	1999 08/12/99
999	NEPE-I-711.000	DEVELOP INTERPRETIVE FACILITY - NESPELEM, WA	0.00	4155.00	1999 08/12/99
999	NEPE-I-712.000	REROUTE POWER AND UTILITY LINES - BIHO	0.00	86.00	1999 08/12/99
999	NEPE-I-800.000	RESOURCE PRESERVATION/PROTECTION	0.00	0.00	1997 01/23/98
999	NEPE-I-820.001	RESOURCE RANGER STAFFING	5.00	100.00	1995 01/23/98
9	NEPE-I-820.002	SURVEY PARK BOUNDARIES	0.00	73.00	1995 01/09/98
999	NEPE-I-820.003	LAND PROTECTION PLAN PREPARATION	8.40	45.00	1995 02/02/98
999	NEPE-I-820.004	IDENTIFICATION OF EXTERNAL PARK THREATS	1.26	50.00	1995 02/02/98
999	NEPE-I-820.005	IDENTIFICATION OF SENSITIVE AREA USE	0.00	45.00	1995 01/09/98
999	NEPE-I-820.006	CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AND RESOURCE DESIGN PLAN -	0.00	29.20	1999 08/12/99
Resource Type Sub-total-----				1812.51	9968.00
999	NEPE-N-100.000	NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	36.45	111.00	1995 08/12/99
6	NEPE-N-101.000	RESEARCH NEEDS ASSESSMENT	0.00	25.00	1995 08/17/99
999	NEPE-N-120.000	GRAZING MANAGEMENT	0.00	0.00	1998 01/09/98
999	NEPE-N-120.001	GRAZING MANAGEMENT PLAN	0.00	0.00	1995 08/18/99
999	NEPE-N-120.002	MONITOR GRAZING IMPACTS	4.00	8.00	1995 08/18/99
999	NEPE-N-300.000	WILDLIFE	0.00	0.00	1997 01/09/98
999	NEPE-N-301.000	BASELINE STUDIES	0.00	0.00	1998 01/09/98
1	NEPE-N-301.001	DEVELOP ACCURATE SPECIES LISTS	54.26	90.00	1995 08/12/99
999	NEPE-N-301.002	SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN	0.00	0.00	1997 01/09/98
999	NEPE-N-302.000	MAMMALS	0.00	0.00	1998 01/09/98
999	NEPE-N-302.001	BEAVER	0.50	15.00	1997 08/18/99
999	NEPE-N-302.002	UNGULATES	1.30	6.40	1998 06/23/99
999	NEPE-N-303.000	BIRDS	0.00	0.00	1998 01/09/98
9	NEPE-N-303.001	MONITORING	1.30	32.00	1997 08/17/99
999	NEPE-N-304.000	FISH	0.00	0.00	1998 01/09/98
999	NEPE-N-304.001	DEVELOP MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	0.00	8.00	1997 01/09/98
999	NEPE-N-305.000	INSECTS	0.00	0.00	1998 01/09/98
999	NEPE-N-305.001	BUTTERFLIES OF LAPWAI	0.00	15.00	1999 08/17/99
999	NEPE-N-307.000	WATCHABLE WILDLIFE	0.00	8.00	1998 06/23/99
999	NEPE-N-500.000	GEOLOGIC RESOURCES	0.00	0.00	1997 03/05/97
3	NEPE-N-501.000	INVENTORY SOILS & GEOMORPHOLOGY PROCESSES	3.77	12.00	1995 02/02/98
10	NEPE-N-502.000	INVENTORY GEOLOGIC RESOURCES	0.00	12.00	1995 08/17/99
999	NEPE-N-702.000	NATIVE VEGETATION	0.00	0.00	1997 03/05/97
2	NEPE-N-702.001	BASELINE FLORAL INVENTORY	1.30	55.00	1995 02/02/98
999	NEPE-N-702.002	I&M OF SPECIES OF CONCERN	0.00	8.00	1997 01/09/98
999	NEPE-N-702.003	I&M OF INVASIVE PLANTS	0.00	0.00	1995 01/09/98
999	NEPE-N-702.004	MONITOR EXISTING FLORA PLOTS	5.00	11.00	1995 01/09/98
999	NEPE-N-800.000	WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT	0.00	0.00	1995 03/05/97
999	NEPE-N-800.001	WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN	16.00	0.00	1995 08/17/99
4	NEPE-N-800.002	IMPLEMENT PRESCRIBED FIRE	20.06	0.00	1997 08/17/99
5	NEPE-N-800.003	MONITOR FIRE EFFECTS	2.60	0.00	1997 08/17/99
999	NEPE-N-900.000	HYDROLOGIC RESOURCES	0.00	0.00	1997 03/04/97
7	NEPE-N-900.001	INVENTORY OF RIPARIAN AREAS	0.00	15.00	1999 08/17/99
8	NEPE-N-900.002	INVENTORY OF WETLAND AREAS	0.00	14.00	2000 08/17/99
999	NEPE-N-900.003	DEVELOP HYDROLOGIC MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	0.00	18.00	2001 01/09/98
999	NEPE-N-900.004	MONITOR WATER QUALITY	0.00	7.00	2001 01/09/98
999	NEPE-N-900.005	INVENTORY AND MANAGEMENT OF FLOODPLAINS	0.00	21.00	2001 01/09/98
999	NEPE-N-900.006	CONDUCT WATER RIGHTS RESEARCH	0.00	15.00	2002 01/09/98
Resource Type Sub-total-----				146.54	506.40
Grand Total=====			2515.82	13748.30	

Project Statement NEPE-C-100.000
Last Update: 08/03/99 Priority: 999
Initial Proposal: 1995

Title : CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM MANAGMENT

Funding Status: Funded: 55.90 Unfunded: 18.80
Servicewide Issues : C83 (GEN CR MNGT)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Under the Integrated Resource Program Manager's direction, the museum curator ensures that the cultural resources program at Nez Perce NHP is planned, programmed, and - as funding is available - implemented. Permanent personnel, temporary assistants, student interns, and volunteers are recruited, supervised, and evaluated to carry out the program goals.

A Museum Technician works in collections management performing routine tasks in collections care, documentation, and environmental control and monitoring.

A Technical Information Specialist serves as the coordinator of the park Research Center.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Under present conditions, continue use of museum curator as the lead in cultural resource issues. Many of the collection maintenance tasks, research assistance, and other technical aspects of the cultural resources program need to be performed by supplemental staff.

A Resource Management Specialist is recommended to handle cultural and natural functions of park operation.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

			FUNDED		
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	3.40	0.06
	PKBASE-CR	PRO	Recurring	3.00	0.06
	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	3.00	0.06
			Subtotal:	9.40	0.18
2000:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	3.40	0.06
	PKBASE-CR	PRO	Recurring	3.00	0.06
	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	3.00	0.06
			Subtotal:	9.40	0.18
2001:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	3.40	0.06
	PKBASE-CR	PRO	Recurring	3.00	0.06
	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	3.00	0.06
			Subtotal:	9.40	0.18
2002:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	3.40	0.06
	PKBASE-CR	PRO	Recurring	3.00	0.06
	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	3.00	0.06
			Subtotal:	9.40	0.18
			Total:	55.90	1.05

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)
OTHER ()

Explanation: LEGAL AND NPS MGMT POLICY MANDATES

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-C-102.001
Priority: 1

Title : CULTURAL RESOURCE SPECIALIST
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 202.60
Servicewide Issues : C83 (GEN CR MNGT)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

In 1988, the museum curator's position description was changed to reflect a growing concern for other parkwide cultural resource issues. The newly created position was to serve primarily as the park's cultural resource specialist while continuing to maintain the collection.

At that time, the size of the museum collection was estimated at approximately 50,000 objects. The park's photographic collection was housed, unorganized and unused, in the park library. The park library was undeveloped and unused by outside researchers. The park received few requests for research access to the collection or for use of its museum objects for outside exhibits.

In recent years the collection management activities have increased dramatically. Now the collection is known to have over 250,000 pieces for which accountability needs to be maintained. It grows by about 1,000 objects a year, all of which need to be processed. The curator now also services the Big Hole collection of about 4,000 objects. About once a week, researchers now utilize the collection, and various museums now recognize the park collection as a source for possible exhibit materials. The photograph collection, now organized and intellectually accessible, receives at least two users a week and the collection staff services at least that many telephone inquiries. At least one photo order is processed each week.

The addition of 14 sites to the park in 1992 across four states exacerbated the problem. The museum curator is called upon to provide parkwide cultural resources expertise and gain baseline knowledge of all 38 sites, but continues to be needed for day-to-day collection operations. Neither area is served at the level needed.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Hire a full-time cultural resource specialist to serve as the parkwide cultural resource coordinator for projects such as archeological investigations, resource preservation, historic structures, ethnographic studies, and conduct ongoing consultation with the Nez Perce Tribe, oversee compliance issues, and provide cultural expertise and research in planning for all park sites.

This will free the museum curator to manage an expanded collection management program that includes the museum, archives, photos, library collections at both Spalding and Big Hole National Battlefield, as well as to coordinate the intellectual access and electronic access efforts of an expanded park and for the benefit of the park's partners.

This will also free the division chief to fulfill other obligations.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	ADM	Recurring	53.00	1.00
Year 2:	ADM	Recurring	55.00	1.00
Year 3:	ADM	Recurring	57.00	1.00
Year 4:	ADM	Recurring	59.00	1.00
			=====	
Total:			224.00	4.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-C-102.002
Priority: 999

Title : ETHNOHISTORIAN
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 200.00
Servicewide Issues : C84 (ETHNOGRAPHY)
Cultural Resource Type: ETHN (Ethnographic Resources)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park interprets complex issues of Nez Perce culture and history, and much of the information needed is contained in obscure documents or has not been collected. No one on the park staff has time and expertise to effectively synthesize this widely scattered material or conduct the primary research needed to provide this information.

Additionally, the park receives numerous inquiries by phone or letter regarding all aspects of Nez Perce history and culture. These technical inquiries are currently answered by whatever interpretive or cultural resource staff is available, but the responses vary in their accuracy, timeliness, depth, and thoroughness due to lack of expertise and the primary workload of the staff.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The park needs to hire an anthropologist or historian to provide expertise and have the responsibility for serving as the park's primary reference resource. This person would synthesize obscure information for use by the park interpretive and cultural resource programs, would conduct primary research as developed by the cultural resource specialist, and would respond to the many public inquiries about historical topics of the park.

This person would need familiarity not only with the anthropological topics of the park, but the tribe's history and the other historical subjects of the park. Topic would include but would not be limited to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the fur trade, the Gold rush and mining, and other extractive industries, westward expansion and settlement, History of the Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, frontier military activities, treaties, and the missionary movement and its impact on Nez Perce and American history.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	ADM	Recurring	50.00	1.00
Year 2:	ADM	Recurring	50.00	1.00
Year 3:	ADM	Recurring	50.00	1.00
Year 4:	ADM	Recurring	50.00	1.00
			=====	
Total:			200.00	4.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

Project Statement

NEPE-C-102.003
Priority: 999

Title : MUSEUM TECHNICIAN
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 120.00
Servicewide Issues : C83 (GEN CR MNGT)
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Recognizing the value of the archives and documentary resources the park, in 1998, reorganized its work, storage and public space to create a research center to properly accommodate the library and archives. In addition, the park hired a fully qualified archivist/librarian to manage these resources. This new employee was assigned to manage the library resources e.g. books, audio/visual, maps, re-prints and microfilm, subject and Biographical files, the photo collection formerly curated by the park's museum tech. and also the archival collection formerly under the curator. It is the park's mission to make current and historic material available for interpretation and education. These collections are the most widely used resources in the park and use has markedly increased since the creation of the research center resulting in a backlog in the processing of library and archival material. An increased use of the research center and an increase in demand on the staff person is anticipated resulting from the upcoming Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The solution is to hire a resource person to assist the staff person with the organizing of book and non-book material. Duties would include, but not be limited to:

1. Cataloging audio/visual, maps etc.
2. Maintaining the subject and biographical files.
3. Photo collection management e.g. CD-ROM updates, photo rights research, processing and tracking photo duplication requests etc.
4. Book repair and binding of library material.
5. Travel to other park sites such as Big Hole, to update and maintain library collections.

6. Re-shelve books and return material to assigned locations.
7. Assist staff with reference requests and inquiries.
8. Data entry

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	MIT	Recurring	30.00	1.00
Year 2:	MIT	Recurring	30.00	1.00
Year 3:	MIT	Recurring	30.00	1.00
Year 4:	MIT	Recurring	30.00	1.00
			=====	
Total:			120.00	4.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-C-301.001
Priority: 999

Title : COMPLETE ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 69.00
Servicewide Issues : C21 (OVERVIEW)
Cultural Resource Type: ETHN (Ethnographic Resources)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number : 196

Problem Statement

An ethnographic overview and assessment was begun under contract with Washington State University in FY86. Due to a number of factors, this document remains in a rough draft stage. Important portions of the document remain unwritten, with the information scattered in field notes.

This document has long been recognized as a major interpretive and resource management need for this park as it attempts to interpret the history and culture of an important American Indian group.

Through working with other agencies and the Nez Perce Tribe to develop a Nez Perce Country Cooperative Strategy in 1994, the park recognizes that an ethnographic overview is best produced in cooperation and coordination with these other entities.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

As an initial stage in this project, work with the original principal investigator to bring the previously funded rough draft into completion. Investigate the possibility of having a research assistant help the investigator bring the widely dispersed notes and sources into a cohesive document that can be used by the park staff.

Work with other agencies, the Nez Perce Tribe, and other Nez Perce groups to fill remaining overview issues unresolved in the original document. More than likely, this project would be coordinated by the NPS but performed by another agency or contractor.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	ADM	One-time	30.00	0.50
Year 3:	RES	One-time	15.00	0.00
	ADM	One-time	4.00	0.10
Subtotal:			-----	-----
			19.00	0.10
Year 4:	RES	One-time	20.00	0.02
Total:			=====	=====
			69.00	0.62

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation: NPS MANAGEMENT POLICY

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-C-301.002
Priority: 999

Title : DOCUMENT CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 55.00
Servicewide Issues : C22 (USE STUDY)
Cultural Resource Type: ETHN (Ethnographic Resources)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Traditional cultural activities continue to be practiced by many Nez Perce individuals. These activities give important glimpses into the past lifeways of the Nez Perce and other Plateau peoples. Plant gathering, food preparation, hide making, dance, and weaving are examples of the continuing cultural patterns that have not been fully documented.

In addition to detailed information about these activities, the park lacks visual aids to the understanding of these activities and what they can tell us about the culture in which they take place.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Through consultation with Nez Perce cultural leaders, develop a list of the types of activities suitable for documentation and sources of information about these activities.

After a thorough literature search and familiarization with the activities under investigation, interview and videotape traditional practices as they are being performed, to the extent that the participants allow.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	ADM	One-time	5.00	0.10
	RES	One-time	50.00	0.00
			-----	-----
Subtotal:			55.00	0.10
			=====	=====
Total:			55.00	0.10

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement

NEPE-C-301.004

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Priority: 999

Title : DOCUMENT NEZ PERCE LANGUAGE
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 40.00
Servicewide Issues : C31 (SPEC STUDY)
Cultural Resource Type: ETHN (Ethnographic Resources)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Language is the glue that binds elements of a culture. The Nez Perce language describes the people's view of the world and the places, things, and ideas that were and are important to them. Variations in the language can give clues as to the geographical barriers and distribution of people over time.

The Nez Perce language is no longer used on a daily basis by the majority of the community. In 1991, only 60 people were identified as speaking the language fluently, and several of those people have passed away in the last few years. There are several programs in place to teach Nez Perce language in the local schools and through community-based classes.

While portions of the Nez Perce language have been documented in dictionaries, word lists, narratives, and tapes, these resources are scattered across the country and are often housed in obscure or private ownership. The study of the language by the local practitioners is impeded by lack of locally available resources.

Language references are needed at the park to give linguistic context to the historical objects, places, and cultural activities interpreted to the park visitor. Existing studies often focus on specific areas of language which, though important to the overall understanding of the language, do not necessarily fulfill the purpose of documenting other aspects of Nez Perce culture.

Existing Nez Perce language resources are mostly incomplete in their documentation of other cultural elements and are widely scattered and relatively inaccessible to park staff and public users.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Cooperate with the Nez Perce Tribe, community groups, and educational institutions to identify existing Nez Perce language studies, documentation, and resources, and prepare an annotated bibliography for research use. The park will cooperate with the holders of these resources to have them duplicated and made available for local researchers.

In addition to collecting existing documentation, the park will gather direct linguistic information from fluent Nez Perce speakers, focusing on elements of the language not documented in the earlier works and those that describe aspects of culture.

This would be a three-year project conducted jointly by the park and Nez Perce organizations. During the first year, surveys of existing studies would be conducted, records duplicating arranged where approved, and an annotated bibliography prepared. During the second and third years, other areas needing study would be determined, Nez Perce speakers would be contacted to participate, and language elements would be documented in oral and textual form.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	RES	Recurring	20.00	0.50
Year 3:	RES	Recurring	10.00	0.20
Year 4:	RES	Recurring	10.00	0.20
			=====	
Total:			40.00	0.90

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-C-302.001
Priority: 999

Title : CONDUCT 20TH CENTURY ORAL HISTORY
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 60.00
Servicewide Issues : C27 (ORAL HIST)
C31 (SPEC STUDY)
Cultural Resource Type: ETHN (Ethnographic Resources)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number : 208

Problem Statement

The park's ethnographic overview to identify research needs has not been completed, and it is known that important research regarding 20th century Nez Perce culture is lacking. As the century comes to a close, it is apparent that this has been an extremely important period of change for the Nez Perce and lack of documentation impairs the interpretation of this period.

A study of Nez Perce history and culture in the 20th century is needed to document the continuity and change in Nez Perce lifeways, land-use patterns, ceremonial life, and economic pursuits. It is important that this research be conducted as soon as possible, because Nez Perce elders still have first-hand knowledge of many of these changes from personal experience. If research is delayed, this important pool of information will be lost.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Implement a three-year project to document 20th century Nez Perce history and culture in full consultation with the Nez Perce Tribe.

The first year should include: planning and consultation with Nez Perce cultural leaders to establish which aspects of Nez Perce culture and history need to be explored, review of existing research, development of the project's parameters, and identification of important sources of information. A review committee will be established to guide the remainder of the project.

Based on the results of the planning initiative, tribal members will be interviewed for information on the identified areas of research. As interviews are completed, the review committee will update and modify project goals during the second year.

The final year of the project will be used to consolidate the materials gathered and write a publishable text.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	RES	Recurring	20.00	0.50
Year 3:	RES	Recurring	20.00	0.50
Year 4:	RES	Recurring	20.00	0.50
			=====	=====
Total:			60.00	1.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-C-400.001
Priority: 999

Title : PROVIDE RESOURCES TO MANAGE MUSEUM COLLECTION
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 184.00 Unfunded: 180.00
Servicewide Issues : C81 (COLLECTIONS)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Nez Perce National Historical Park and Big Hole National Battlefield have in excess of 150,000 museum objects in their collections. These materials must be documented, protected, and preserved to Department of Interior (DOI) and National Park Service (NPS) standards for museum objects, as stated in the DOI Checklist for Preservation, Protection, and Documentation of Museum Property, the NPS Museum Handbook, Parts I & II, and NPS-28, Cultural Resources Management Guideline. Current levels of staffing and funding are inadequate to accomplish work necessary to correct existing backlog, bring museum collections management up to DOI and NPS standards and continue to manage museum collection. Preparation and submission of reports in response to calls are required, including the annual inventory of museum property, the Collections Management Report, and the annual submission of completed Museum Catalog Records. The environment must be monitored and controlled on a regular basis. Objects on exhibit and in storage must be inspected and maintained. Preservation treatments must be accomplished and the museum spaces maintained. Deficiencies must be identified and funding secured for staff, supplies, and equipment needed to manage museum collections at DOI and NPS standards.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Provide adequate funding and staffing to implement and maintain curatorial/museum plans and programs at DOI and NPS standards. Set priorities for improving collection management. Designate responsibility for custodial officer in park, and determine the annual work load for accountable staff members.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	10.00	0.20
	PKBASE-CR	PRO	Recurring	25.00	0.80
	PKBASE-CR	MON	Recurring	6.00	0.20
	PKBASE-CR	RES	Recurring	5.00	0.10

			Subtotal:	46.00	1.30
2000:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	10.00	0.20
	PKBASE-CR	PRO	Recurring	25.00	0.80
	PKBASE-CR	MON	Recurring	6.00	0.20
	PKBASE-CR	RES	Recurring	5.00	0.10

			Subtotal:	46.00	1.30
2001:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	10.00	0.20
	PKBASE-CR	PRO	Recurring	25.00	0.80
	PKBASE-CR	MON	Recurring	6.00	0.20
	PKBASE-CR	RES	Recurring	5.00	0.10

			Subtotal:	46.00	1.30
2002:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	10.00	0.20
	PKBASE-CR	PRO	Recurring	25.00	0.80
	PKBASE-CR	MON	Recurring	6.00	0.20
	PKBASE-CR	RES	Recurring	5.00	0.10

			Subtotal:	46.00	1.30
				=====	
			Total:	184.00	5.20
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:		PRO	Recurring	30.00	1.00
		RES	Recurring	15.00	0.30

			Subtotal:	45.00	1.30
Year 2:		PRO	Recurring	30.00	1.00
		RES	Recurring	15.00	0.30

			Subtotal:	45.00	1.30

Year 3:	PRO	Recurring	30.00	1.00
	RES	Recurring	15.00	0.30

		Subtotal:	45.00	1.30
Year 4:	PRO	Recurring	30.00	1.00
	RES	Recurring	15.00	0.30

		Subtotal:	45.00	1.30
			=====	
		Total:	180.00	5.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

No Action. Museum management program will not meet DOI and NPS standards for the protection, preservation, and documentation of museum property. Deterioration and theft of the museum collection may occur without the necessary staffing, planning and programming. Reports will not be submitted in a timely manner which will result in lost opportunities for expanding and upgrading the care of the collection.

Compliance codes : OTHER ()

Explanation: NPS MANAGEMENT POLICY

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

NEPE-C-400.002
Priority: 999

Title : CURATORIAL TRAINING
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 10.00 Unfunded: 6.00
Servicewide Issues : C97 (MUSEUM MGMT)
C91 (ARCHIVES)
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The staff responsible for the documentation, protection, and preservation of the museum collection need the knowledge and skill necessary to maintain the collection according to NPS standards for museum collection management, as stated in the DOI Checklist for Preservation, Protection, and Documentation of Museum Property, the Museum Handbook, Parts I & II, and NPS-28, Cultural Resources Management Guideline. Without this training the staff member designated as the Custodial Officer and the staff member designated as the Property Liaison Officer cannot fulfill their responsibilities to maintain minimum NPS standards.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Plan and program for museum training from the NPS or other professional sources.

Apply for training courses through the regional training office.
Upon completion of training, implement acquired skill and knowledge to upgrade collection management in the park.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.00
2000:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.00
2001:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.00
2002:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.00
2021:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.00
				=====	
Total:				10.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:		ADM	Recurring	1.50	0.00
Year 2:		ADM	Recurring	1.50	0.00
Year 3:		ADM	Recurring	1.50	0.00
Year 4:		ADM	Recurring	1.50	0.00
				=====	
Total:				6.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

No Action. Lack of training will allow the museum collection to deteriorate. Standards will not be met without a professionally trained staff that is familiar with professional museum management practices.

Compliance codes : OTHER ()

Explanation: NPS MANAGEMENT POLICY

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-C-401.001
Priority: 4

Title : ACCESSION DOCUMENTATION
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 38.20 Unfunded: 40.00
Servicewide Issues : C46 (ACCOUNTBLY)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park continues to receive museum objects from various sources each year. With each donation, loan, purchase, transfer, or exchange, documentation needs to be created which transfers legal title to the National Park Service. The objects, once accessioned (received), must be catalogued to document their appearance, history, and condition. In addition, the objects need to be photographed. At Big Hole, about 1/3 of the objects have been photographed, and very few of the objects at Spalding have been.

Incoming and outgoing loans need to be tracked, renewals requested and processed, and objects returned.

This ongoing documentary activity is carried out primarily by the park's permanent museum technician. The normal workload is such that it is difficult for one person to handle this in a timely and efficient manner. The park has a backlog of accession items to properly document, prepare for, and correctly store.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The present allocation of a single museum technician to this activity is not sufficient to overcome the documentation problem that exists at NEPE and BIHO. Seasonal aid will be required for several years to enable park staff to overcome the backlog of accessions, photograph collections, and conduct proper inventory, monitoring, and care for the collection.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

			-----FUNDED-----			
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
1995:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	9.00	0.20	
1996:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	7.00	0.16	
1997:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	5.00	0.13	
1998:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	4.00	0.10	
1999:	PKBASE-CR	PRO	Recurring	3.30	0.08	
2000:	PKBASE-CR	PRO	Recurring	3.30	0.08	
2001:	PKBASE-CR	PRO	Recurring	3.30	0.08	
2002:	PKBASE-CR	PRO	Recurring	3.30	0.08	
Total:				=====	38.20 0.91	

			-----UNFUNDED-----			
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
Year 1:		MIT	Recurring	10.00	0.50	
Year 2:		MIT	Recurring	10.00	0.50	
Year 3:		MIT	Recurring	10.00	0.50	
Year 4:		MIT	Recurring	10.00	0.50	
Total:				=====	40.00 2.00	

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : OTHER ()

Explanation: NPS MANAGEMENT POLICY

Last Update: 08/05/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

Project Statement

NEPE-C-401.002
Priority: 5

Title : MUSEUM OBJECT PHOTOGRAPHY
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 3.60 Unfunded: 10.00
Servicewide Issues : C46 (ACCOUNTBLY)
C43 (CONDIT SVY)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The majority of museum objects at Nez Perce and Big Hole lack documentary photographs to supplement the catalog record. Photographs are needed to aid in the description of complex objects, record object condition, and aid law enforcement personnel in their recovery if they should be lost or stolen. Photographs also can help preserve the objects by providing research access without the need to handle the object in every case.

Failure to photograph the museum objects has resulted in the lack of baseline condition information, lack of documentation for law enforcement actions, and the necessity to handle the objects more often for research and accountability.

This statement only addresses part of my concern for accountability and documentation, especially for BIHO. BIHO's collection have not only not been photographed, they need to be recataloged, into ANCS format. Actually about 1/3 of the collection there has been recat'd including photographed. So this problem statement needs to be reconsidered and maybe incorporated into a new statement with 401.001 to address the recat/backcat issue and ask for a tech. position for here to use at BIHO too. Tech who is willing to travel!

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Photograph all objects in the Nez Perce NHP collections as a cyclic project until complete. Establish standard policy that all incoming collections be photographed in conjunction with accessioning. Conduct the project in logical order--photographing objects by size and type. With photographic equipment set up, photograph large numbers of objects at one time.

Problem is that NPS policy is to photodocument as part of the cataloging process and this still would not address cataloging!

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999: PKBASE-CR	PRO	Recurring	0.90	0.03
2000: PKBASE-CR	PRO	Recurring	0.90	0.03
2001: PKBASE-CR	PRO	Recurring	0.90	0.03
2002: PKBASE-CR	PRO	Recurring	0.90	0.03
Total:			3.60	0.12
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	MON	Cyclic	5.00	0.20
Year 4:	MON	Cyclic	5.00	0.20
Total:			10.00	0.40

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-C-401.003
Priority: 2

Title : ACCESSIONS CORRECTION
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 28.80 Unfunded: 110.00
Servicewide Issues : C46 (ACCOUNTBLY)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number : 197

Problem Statement

Museum record keeping at Nez Perce NHP was inadequate during the first 20 years of the park's management. Materials were accepted into the collection without proper inventories, transaction documents, or entry in an accession log book. Many of the papers used to document the accessions were non-archival and are causing deterioration of the adjacent documents.

In 1977-85, the staff curator attempted to re-create many of these earlier accessions, but major inconsistencies, gaps, and inaccuracies continue to plague museum accountability.

The following backlog of work exists:

- verify and reconcile accession records and catalog records against a physical inventory to obtain accurate baseline data on the collection status
- attempt to locate or reconstruct legal documentation for undocumented accessions
- cull and integrate all accessions prior to 1987
- clarify and correct legal status of accessions
- generate accession reports and verified lists of items
- clarify and reconcile status of deaccessioned material
- review records, correct deficiencies, and resolve inconsistencies

Given current staffing and demands on staff time, these older accession records will not be brought into compliance without supplemental funding and staffing.

Failure to conduct this accession and inventory review will result in continued lack of accountability for the collection. The NPS ownership of some objects could be called into question.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

As recommended in the 1994 collection management plan, correct the backlog of work referred to in the problem statement. Hire a temporary museum curator to review the entire accession document file. Accessions will be checked to ensure there is a legal document transferring the collection to the park and that all documents in the files are appropriate, on archival paper, and fully explain the history of the accession. Any documentary deficiencies will be corrected to the fullest extent possible.

Inventories will be reconciled with catalog records and any inconsistencies will be resolved. Missing objects will be formally surveyed. Where accession inventories are lacking, inventories will be created from catalog records. A full inventory of the museum collection will be made as a part of this reconciliation.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

			-----FUNDED-----			
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
1995:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	5.00	0.10	
1996:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	3.40	0.10	
1997:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	3.40	0.10	
1998:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	3.40	0.10	
1999:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	3.40	0.10	
2000:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	3.40	0.10	
2001:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	3.40	0.10	
2002:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	3.40	0.10	
Total:				=====	28.80 0.80	

			-----UNFUNDED-----			
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
Year 1:		MIT	Recurring	20.00	0.50	
Year 2:		MIT	Recurring	20.00	0.50	
Year 3:		MIT	Recurring	20.00	0.50	
Year 4:		MIT	Recurring	50.00	1.00	
Total:				=====	110.00 2.50	

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : OTHER ()

Explanation: 1985 OIG Audit

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-C-401.004
Priority: 3

Title : ANCS RECORDS CONVERSION
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 19.00 Unfunded: 60.00
Servicewide Issues : C46 (ACCOUNTBLY)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number : 198

Problem Statement

The Spalding and Big Hole museum collections are documented on over 36,000 catalog records. The park curatorial staff has automated its most recent cataloging of museum objects, but records created prior to automated entry have not yet been added to the Automated National Catalog System (ANCS). The absence of these records from the computer database continues to cause problems in inventory, accessibility, research, and processing. The maintenance of two systems--manual and computerized--is inefficient because dual procedures, dual searches, and dual files must be undertaken for every management action.

These records cannot simply be scanned in or converted verbatim. The NPS classification system has been changed since the records were created, necessitating a more convoluted conversion. In addition, the records vary considerably in the quality of their content. In general, worksheets need to be completed, objects remeasured, and accession documents searched to find missing information. Essentially this means complete recataloging in order to convert the records in a way that meets current NPS standards.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Hire temporary museum technicians to review the manual records, verify the accuracy and completeness of the records by viewing the objects, take measurements where needed, and convert classifications as appropriate. Enter the records on park ANCS databases and print new records.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

			-----FUNDED-----			
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
1995:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	5.00	0.30	
1996:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	2.00	0.06	
1997:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	2.00	0.06	
1998:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	2.00	0.06	
1999:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	2.00	0.06	
2000:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	2.00	0.06	
2001:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	2.00	0.06	
2002:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	2.00	0.06	
Total:				19.00	0.72	

			-----UNFUNDED-----			
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
Year 1:		MIT	Recurring	15.00	0.80	
Year 2:		MIT	Recurring	15.00	0.80	
Year 3:		MIT	Recurring	15.00	0.80	
Year 4:		MIT	Recurring	15.00	0.80	
Total:				60.00	3.20	

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : OTHER ()

Explanation: NPS MANAGEMENT POLICY

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-C-401.005
Priority: 999

Title : APPRAISAL OF EHTNOGRAPHIC OBJECTS
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.50 Unfunded: 5.00
Servicewide Issues : C46 (ACCOUNTBLY)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park's museum collection at Spalding includes an important group of approximately 2,500 ethnographic pieces, primarily originating in the Plateau area. Each piece is unique in its manufacture, design, and material, thus adding important information about the material culture of the indigenous peoples of this area. Each piece has its own unique value. Currently only 10 percent of the ethnographic collection has been professionally appraised.

A major black market for ethnographic objects has developed in the United States and throughout the world. The value of the park's ethnographic collection has soared as market interest in the material culture of indigenous people has expanded and the amount of available material decreased. As an example, a group of objects in the collection increased in value 500 percent between 1985 and 1990 when appraised by the same person. Several pieces were appraised at over \$100,000 apiece.

Given these kinds of values, the park staff has recognized the risk of theft and has implemented tighter security procedures and added components to its security system. Along with these preventive measures, it is important to have values assigned to each piece and documentary photographs to aid law enforcement should a loss occur.

Several of the most significant objects on exhibit are borrowed from other educational institutions. Under the terms of the loans, NPS must appraise these objects at least once every five years. They are due for appraisal in 1995.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Have the objects professionally appraised on a cyclic schedule by material type or, in the case of the borrowed objects, by loan
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date. The values will become part of the permanent museum record, but will be available only to collection management and law enforcement personnel.

Understanding the relative values for the objects in the ethnographic collection also gives the collection manager information upon which to base decisions regarding appropriate storage materials and conservation treatments. While the pieces' monetary values are not the only factors used in determining collection management actions, they are definitely an important element in the effective use of staff time and available funding for the entire collection.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
1999: PKBASE-CR	PRO	Cyclic	0.50	0.00	
			=====		
Total:			0.50	0.00	
-----UNFUNDED-----					
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
Year 2:	ADM	Cyclic	5.00	0.00	
			=====		
Total:			5.00	0.00	

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

NEPE-C-401.006
Priority: 14

Title : NAGPRA CONSULTATION AND COMPLIANCE
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 17.00 Unfunded: 32.10
Servicewide Issues : C46 (ACCOUNTBLY)
Cultural Resource Type: ETHN (Ethnographic Resources)
N-RMAP Program codes : C00 (Collections and Data Management)
C01 (Natural Resource Collections
Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Nez Perce National Historical Park is charged with managing cultural resources related to their cultural and historical continuum. A significant portion of these cultural resources are material objects contained within the park's 40,000+ objects which form the ethnographic and archeological portions of the NEPE museum collections.

The experience gained through NAGPRA consultation with the Nez Perce Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, all of which have descendants of the people's the park's collections represent, renewed our belief that a more culturally sensitive collection management strategy, guided by the collective wisdom of tribal elders, is essential for continued partnering between the NPS and the tribes in collection management and interpretation and protection of park cultural resources. In addition, there may be health and safety issues not recognized by non-tribal managers and visitors that are associated directly with tribal member visitation and review of museum collections. At present, tribal members are the predominant "user group" of visitors to the museum collections.

In the majority of cases, practical, low-cost, methods are available that enjoy centuries of trial and error success among tribal communities. These practices need to be taught to NPS staff, evaluated in terms of non-native museum collection approaches to collection stability and longevity, and implemented.

This request seeks funding to provide for the creation and maintenance of a cultural resource management consultation group composed of tribally selected and endorsed elders of the three Nez Perce National Historical Park Resource Management Plan, 08/99

tribes. The early focus of the group will be to complete NAGPRA consultation on all park managed collections, and then to reach consensus on health and safety issues and continued NAGPRA consultation. Future topics will include consultation on exhibitry, other areas of cultural resource management, and exploration of methods to provide for a continuing cultural significance to objects in the museum collection now removed from their cultural significance and meaning.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Funding secured will provide for travel and associated costs with (1) working with the tribal governing bodies to compose the consultation committee, (2) cover FTR travel costs, (3) and cover costs of postage and supplies associated with consultation committee work. Reimbursement of travel costs will be covered either through CA with the tribe or individual procurement as deemed most efficient (CAs with the Colville and Umatilla Tribes are under negotiation at present, a CA with the Nez Perce Tribe was signed in 1998). Because of the various travel distances involved, funding will not be split equally but will instead be used to provide equitable opportunities for each tribe's participation.

Management Issues:

- 1) NAGPRA consultation
- 2) Health and Safety
- 3) Park Plans
- 4) Interested Parties: Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.
- 4) Compliance: CA in place with the Nez Perce Tribe. CA with Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation expected late fall '99. CA with Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation expected shortly thereafter. Should it be necessary, CAs specific to this project can be developed and implemented sooner.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999:	CRPP	MIT	One-time	15.00	0.00
	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Cyclic	2.00	0.01
			Subtotal:	17.00	0.01
			Total:	17.00	0.01
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		PRO	Cyclic	9.20	0.00
Year 3:		PRO	Cyclic	13.70	0.00
Year 4:		PRO	Cyclic	9.20	0.00
			Total:	32.10	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : OTHER ()

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-C-402.001
Priority: 999

Title : COLLECTION STORAGE PLAN
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 15.00
Servicewide Issues : C42 (CSP)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number : 201

Problem Statement

The current configuration of storage units at the Spalding site needs to be rearranged in order to maximize space available and use the most appropriate storage scheme for the unique objects in the collection, even though the museum storage collection is currently housed adequately in the three vaults of the visitor center basement.

The addition of the new sites to the park has increased the potential for additions to the collection. Currently the collections receive approximately 1,000 new items a year.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Evaluate the museum collections current storage needs, space requirements, and environmental conditions. Describe alternatives for most effective use of the storage spaces in the visitor center at Spalding and determine their relative effectiveness and cost.

The museum collection of the park is not static. Many new objects are accessioned into the collection each year and loaned objects are received and returned. As portions of the collection are organized and properly stored, storage space needs improve will inevitably increase.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
			=====		
Total:			0.00	0.00	
-----UNFUNDED-----					
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
Year 2:	ADM	One-time	7.50	0.10	
Year 4:	ADM	One-time	7.50	0.10	
			=====		
Total:			15.00	0.20	

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : OTHER ()

Explanation: NPS MANAGEMENT POLICY

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-C-402.002
Priority: 999

Title : PACK WATSON'S STORE OBJECTS
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 88.00
Servicewide Issues : C47 (STORAGE)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number : 202

Problem Statement

During the 1970s and early 1980s, the Watson's Store at Spalding was furnished to its appearance in the 1930-40 period as an interpretive exhibit. Objects originating from the store were supplemented with purchased pieces to present the desired effect.

The objects were brought back to storage in the visitor center for the last time in the fall of 1985. They remain packaged in the tissue and non acid free boxes in which they were placed at that time. They are labeled by location and not by material type, so in many cases, incompatible objects remain next to each other.

The collection needs to be removed from the old packing material, reorganized, and repackaged to promote preservation during long-term storage.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Objects need to be removed from packaging and inventoried, photographed, checked against catalog records to ensure record's completeness, reorganized by material type, consolidated, and repackaged according to NPS standards.

Objects that originally came from the store should be stored separately from the objects that were later purchased as props, in order to facilitate future research into the history of the store.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:	MIT	One-time	40.00	1.00
Year 4:	MIT	One-time	48.00	0.00
			=====	=====
Total:			88.00	1.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-C-402.003
Priority: 999

Title : MAINTAIN SECURITY SYSTEMS
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 21.10 Unfunded: 5.00
Servicewide Issues : C50 (SECTY&FIRE)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The security system at the Spalding visitor center was upgraded in 1992-93. This fire and physical security alarm and detection system needs to be maintained, monitored, and (as needed) repaired to ensure that the significant museum collection contained in the building is protected.

A security system was installed at Big Hole in FY96. There is no fire protection system in the collections storage area. Fire protection needs to be added and the entire system needs similar maintenance and monitoring.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The system is currently inspected on a quarterly basis with park base funding. Park staff should continually monitor the alarm for problems, ease of operation, and need for maintenance. Based on this ongoing review, replace or upgrade components on a cyclic basis.

As new storage facilities are developed, ensure that adequate security systems are in place at these locations.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999:	PKBASE-OT	MIT	Recurring	2.30	0.00
2000:	PKBASE-OT	MIT	Recurring	2.30	0.00
2001:	PKBASE-OT	MIT	Recurring	2.30	0.00
2002:	PKBASE-OT	MIT	Recurring	2.30	0.00
Total:				9.20	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		PRO	Cyclic	5.00	0.00
Total:				5.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : OTHER ()

Explanation: NPS MANAGEMENT POLICY

Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

Project Statement

NEPE-C-403.001
Priority: 15

Title : SURVEY OF OBJECT CONDITION
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 14.00 Unfunded: 108.00
Servicewide Issues : C43 (CONDIT SVY)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Nez Perce NHP's museum objects pose special problems in their preservation and care due to their diversity in type, manufacture, and composition. The ethnographic pieces in particular are made of a variety of organic and inorganic materials that may adversely affect each other. Many of the objects in the Evans collection, one of the most important collections of Nez Perce material cultural in existence, were damaged by flooding and are less stable, causing them to deteriorate more rapidly.

A portion of the collection was surveyed and treated around 1980 in preparation for the installation of the main exhibit. Other pieces in storage have not had such treatment and need to be examined before treatment can occur. A survey of the majority of ethnographic clothing was conducted in 1988 and most of the woven bags were surveyed in 1992. The remainder of the collection needs similar attention. A conservator was retained in 1996 to conduct a collection condition study of the Big Hole collection and several recommendations were followed up on with available moneys. In 1997 a conservator was retained to examine the collection at Spalding. Many objects were not looked at in the latter survey and no recommendations were made for their care and/or preservation.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

It is recommended that a conservator be retained to complete a condition survey of each item in the collection with recommendations as to the most effective preservation/protection treatments. These recommendations would then be worked on in a systematic and orderly manner as funding is made available.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999:	PKBASE-CR	MON	Recurring	3.50	0.07
2000:	PKBASE-CR	MON	Recurring	3.50	0.07
2001:	PKBASE-CR	MON	Recurring	3.50	0.07
2002:	PKBASE-CR	MON	Recurring	3.50	0.07
				=====	
			Total:	14.00	0.28

-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		MON	Cyclic	48.00	0.00
Year 3:		MON	Cyclic	30.00	0.00
Year 4:		MON	Cyclic	30.00	0.00
				=====	
			Total:	108.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-C-403.002
Priority: 6

Title : TREAT MUSEUM OBJECTS
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 20.00
Servicewide Issues : C48 (TREATMENT)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park's museum collection includes significant objects related to Nez Perce history and culture. These objects need cyclic surveys to assess their condition and recommend storage and treatment tasks, and those recommendations need to be carried out.

The park has had two small surveys of collection materials--ethnographic costumes and woven bags--but lacks staff time and equipment to carry out the recommendations made. A collection condition survey of the Big Hole materials was completed in 1997, with only a few of the treatment recommendations applied due to limited funds. A survey of the collections at Spalding was awarded to be done in FY98.

As surveys continue to be funded on a cyclic basis, treatment needs to follow those surveys.

The park staff, if time were available, would be able to perform the routine preservation treatments recommended in the surveys. Some of the recommendations entailed more technical, detailed preservation treatment that can only be performed by a professional conservator.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In consultation with the regional curator and Harpers Ferry Center conservators, develop priorities for the treatment of selected objects in the Nez Perce collection, identify the treatment required, and arrange for treatment by a qualified conservator.

This work needs to be done on a cyclic basis and based on the results of condition survey and exhibition needs.

Objects may need to be prepared for shipping. All treatment must be documented on object treatment reports and through documentary photographs, all of which are to be maintained permanently in the park's museum records system.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	MIT	Cyclic	10.00	0.10
Year 4:	MIT	Cyclic	10.00	0.10
			=====	
Total:			20.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-C-403.003
Priority: 9

Title : PRESERVE HISTORIC PHOTOS
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 19.00 Unfunded: 5.00
Servicewide Issues : C48 (TREATMENT)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park's museum collection and photo files contain images important to the interpretation of Nez Perce history and culture. These images are used by the park staff as well as by the Nez Perce Tribe for their resource programs, Nez Perce individuals for family histories, community groups for cultural events, researchers for data, and publishers and production companies for visual supplements.

The park has had an ongoing project to organize, document, identify, and preserve the photographic materials in its possession. Since the park continues to improve the care of photos in its possession and continues to receive more photographic materials, this cyclic project should continue to be scheduled in alternate years.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Continue funding this project on an alternate-year cyclic basis. This funding provides temporary assistance in processing, storing, organizing, and identifying photographs. It allows for preservation of the photographic images and the creation of archival copies, as well as for purchasing archival quality storage supplies for this continually expanding collections.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	2.00	0.06
2000:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	2.00	0.06
2001:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	2.00	0.06
2002:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	2.00	0.06
Total:				8.00	0.62

-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		MIT	Cyclic	5.00	0.10
Total:				5.00	0.10

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-C-403.005
Priority: 999

Title : PREPARE EMERGENCY PLAN
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 25.00
Servicewide Issues : C50 (SECTY&FIRE)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The existing Spalding emergency plan focuses on the safety of park visitors and employees and the types of emergencies that would most likely endanger them. As a primary park resource, the museum collection also needs protection, not necessarily during an emergency but immediately afterward. Smoke and water damage after a fire, rapid changes in humidity or temperature after a heating system breakdown, water damage from flooding, or broken pipes--all these are examples of the kinds of emergencies for which the park staff needs to be prepared.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Provide day-labor assistance to Spalding curatorial and protection staff in the performance of routine duties to allow them time for development and writing of an emergency plan for the museum collection.

Once the plan is developed, the entire park staff needs training as to their roles in emergency operations. Procedures will need to be reviewed by staff at least annually and the plan reviewed at least every three years.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	PRO	Recurring	10.00	0.30
Year 4:	PRO	Recurring	15.00	0.20
			=====	=====
Total:			25.00	0.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : OTHER ()

Explanation: NPS MANAGEMENT POLICY

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-C-404.000
Priority: 10

Title : UPDATE SCOPE OF COLLECTIONS STATEMENT

Funding Status: Funded: 4.57 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : C40 (SOC STATMT)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The current scope of collection statement (SOCS) for Nez Perce NHP collection was written in 1981 and amended in 1992 to include the statements required under NAGPRA. The Big Hole NB SOCS was prepared in 1986. Neither SOCS conforms to the current standard format or content as outlined in the NPS museum handbook. They also fail to reflect the many changes since their original writing, particularly considering the recent expansion of the park and the closer association of the two collections.

Introductions should be added citing the purpose of the museum collections as supported by park mission and goals. The goals for collecting do not reflect current cultural manifestations nor include the new park sites. The documents fail to recognize current areas of collecting deficiencies to guide future acquisitions. Nor do they anticipate any collection growth through archeological, ethnobotanical, or baseline studies. Since the collections contain objects and information that may have to be excluded from public information, the guidelines for administering these restrictions need to be developed.

It is not reasonable to expect that the SOCSs can be rewritten without staffing assistance for the division's normal workload, under which the museum curator also serves as the cultural resource specialist and cultural liaison with the tribe.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The museum curator would rewrite the scope of collection statements for the collections at Spalding and Big Hole with input from park staff.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

		-----FUNDED-----		
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1996:	PKBASE-CR ADM	One-time	3.00	0.10
1998:	PKBASE-CR ADM	One-time	1.57	0.03
			=====	
Total:			4.57	0.13

		-----UNFUNDED-----		
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
 Last Update: 03/05/99
 Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-C-405.000
 Priority: 999

Title : COLLECTIONS ACCESS

Funding Status: Funded: 133.00 Unfunded: 15.00
 Servicewide Issues : C81 (COLLECTIONS)
 Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
 N-RMAP Program codes :
 10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The cultural resource staff receives requests on a daily basis for access to the museum collections, photo collections, archives, and library. All cultural staff members spend significant portions of their worktime assisting researchers, providing technical expertise, providing access, and answering requests for historical information.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Continue to provide this important reference service to the public and continue to improve intellectual accessibility to the park collections, particularly to bring the collections of Big Hole NB into parkwide systems electronically.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	16.00	0.43
2000:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	16.00	0.43
2001:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	16.00	0.43
2002:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	16.00	0.43
Total:				64.00	1.72
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:		ADM	One-time	15.00	0.50
=====					

Total: 15.00 0.50
(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : OTHER ()

Explanation: NPS MANAGEMENT POLICY

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1998

Project Statement

NEPE-C-406.001
Priority: 7

Title : EXHIBITS MANAGEMENT PLAN
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 2.25 Unfunded: 150.00
Servicewide Issues :
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

NEPE and BIHO have collections that may be used for exhibits and other interpretive functions. There is at present no standard policy or practice for the design, duration, or direction of exhibits and/or use of collections in these areas.

The park has objects on exhibit in both the Spalding and Big Hole visitor centers. The park's museum exhibit areas are inadequate to house museum objects and do not meet the standards in the DOI Checklist for Preservation, Protection, and Documentation of Museum Property. The deficiencies include, but are not limited to: lack of security, poor environmental conditions, cleanliness, and inability to properly care for items. New exhibit cases, mounts, lighting, and HVAC are needed to bring the exhibit spaces to standards, and thus preserve and protect the museum collection on exhibit.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In conjunction with the park efforts in Comprehensive Interpretive Planning the park needs funding to develop an Exhibits Plan. This plan would outline the schedule for exhibits, rotation, procedures for temporary displays, and so forth.

In accordance with the above plan, construct and/or renovate museum exhibits. Program funding and priorities to request new exhibit space, cases, and mounts be designed, built, and installed. Assist with design and completion of project and follow through by completing the exhibit plan. Include a professional conservator in the planning and design phases. Use only those objects which will not be adversely affected by the exhibit.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998:	PKBASE-CR	INT	Recurring	2.25	0.04
				=====	
Total:				2.25	0.04
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 4:		INT	One-time	75.00	0.00
		MIT	One-time	75.00	0.00

Subtotal:				150.00	0.00
				=====	
Total:				150.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

No Action. Exhibit of collection items will continue to be in a haphazard manner, placing collection items in danger of damage. Many artifacts on exhibit will continue to deteriorate. Objects within cases will continue to be affected by poor mounts and harmful construction materials. Objects not in cases or not protected from visitors and the environment will continue to be susceptible to theft and deterioration.

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/09/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-C-406.002
Priority: 999

Title : REHAB SPALDING EXHIBIT
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 200.00
Servicewide Issues :
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The permanent exhibit at Spalding was installed in 1983. It contains museum objects of an extremely sensitive nature and high value. Many pieces are extremely susceptible to damage from light or from being hung on exhibit mounts.

With the completion of the GMP in 1997 a Comprehensive Interpretive Plan was called for which will help drive the manner in which exhibits are created and maintained within the park.

The nature of the materials alone necessitates complete revision of the exhibit to allow for rotation of materials and creation of temporary displays on the variety of topics to be interpreted.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In conjunction with the Comprehensive Interpretive Plan, completely review the Spalding exhibit's interpretive themes, presentation, design, and content of the current collection. Acquire appropriate museum pieces, assess conservation needs, develop object mounts, and install exhibits.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	INT	Recurring	40.00	0.50
Year 3:	INT	Recurring	80.00	0.20
Year 4:	INT	Recurring	80.00	0.00
			=====	
Total:			200.00	0.70

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/23/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-C-406.003
Priority: 999

Title : REHAB BIG HOLE EXHIBIT
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 240.00
Servicewide Issues :
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The permanent exhibit at Big Hole National Battlefield has been in place since the early 1970s. The exhibit has the problems that would be expected after 25 years. The objects remain on mounts that are no longer considered state-of-the-art and in many instances create stress on the objects. The cases are unmaintainable--having no doors--yet are not airtight. Objects have had to be removed over time, but exhibit labels remain uncorrected or have been corrected in an unprofessional manner.

The battlefield exhibit does little to explain the causes and effects of the events during August of 1877 and fails to help place the battlefield within the context of the other 37 sites.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In conjunction with the park Comprehensive Interpretive Plan and after the development of a park exhibit plan, rehabilitate the exhibit space at Big Hole National Battlefield.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	INT	One-time	40.00	0.50
Year 3:	INT	One-time	100.00	0.10
Year 4:	INT	One-time	100.00	0.20
			=====	
Total:			240.00	0.80

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/12/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

NEPE-C-406.004
Priority: 999

Title : EXHIBIT PLAN - TICK HILL VISITOR CENTER
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 975.00
Servicewide Issues : C47 (STORAGE)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : C00 (Collections and Data Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park's 1997 GMP, subsequent public statements, and the park's GPRA goals have identified this need. This exhibit plan is needed to provide critical guidance in Visitor Center design and to ensure that exhibits are ready when Visitor Center is built. Funding for FY00 is needed in order to enable a smooth transition from Interpretive Media Prescription to Exhibit Design and to coordinate efforts with park partner.

A conservative estimate suggests that 315,000 of the 6.3 million annual visitors to Wallowa County will visit the Tick Hill Visitor Center. State tourism studies forecast that number to continue to increase into the foreseeable future.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Continuing from the 1999 Interpretive Media Prescription, the 1999 Scope of Museum Collections Statement, and in conjunction with the Wallowa Band Nez Perce Trail Interpretive Center (WBNPTIC) visitor center design planning, the exhibit plan provided for under this funding request will further refine the storyline identified for Visitor Center exhibits in the Interpretive Media Prescription, identify appropriate cultural resources for exhibit, use oral history collection to refine storyline and exhibit text, prepare exhibit text, and design and construct Visitor Center exhibit cabinets. HFC exhibit designers will oversee project and any contractors.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	RES	One-time	975.00	0.00
			=====	=====
Total:			975.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1998

Project Statement

NEPE-C-407.001
Priority: 999

Title : UPDATE COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 2.25 Unfunded: 8.00
Servicewide Issues : C41 (CMP)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The last CMP for this park was completed in 1994. In the ensuing years since it's completion, approximately 75-80% of the recommended actions have been accomplished. The Collection Management Plan (CMP) requires an update every five years as stated in NPS-28, Cultural Resources Management Guideline. The CMP will evaluate all phases of the park collection management program. Topics will include an evaluation of the Scope of Collection Statement, museum record keeping, present storage area and facilities, storage and exhibit environment, preventive conservation program, museum security, staffing, and planning.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Revise the CMP. Program funding and priorities to request plan be initiated at Regional Office or Washington Office level. Assist with completion of plan, and follow through on action plan based upon CMP findings and recommendations.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998: PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	2.25	0.04
Total:			2.25	0.04
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	MIT	Recurring	8.00	0.00
Total:			8.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

No Action. Museum management program will not have adequate guidance and overview, which may mean the curatorial program will not meet NPS standards. Planning for improved storage spaces, staff changes, new acquisitions, security, exhibits, and all elements of the curatorial program may not be professionally based.

Compliance codes : OTHER ()

Explanation: NPS MANAGEMENT POLICY

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1998

Project Statement

NEPE-C-407.002
Priority: 999

Title : UPDATE SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 8.00
Servicewide Issues : C40 (SOC STATMT)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

A Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) is required by NPS-28, Cultural Resources Management Guideline and is the basic curatorial planning document. The complex nature of the museum collection at Nez Perce National Historical Park and Big Hole National Battlefield requires a thorough SOCS and may need to be prepared by someone outside the park with the help of staff members from the various divisions in the park, including the individual assigned curatorial duties. The SOCS defines the purpose of a museum collection; sets agreed-upon limits that specify the subject matter, geographical location, and time period to which the collection must relate; and considers the uses to which the collection will be put.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Update the SOCS. Program funding and priorities to request the plan be initiated at the park or Regional Office level. Follow the current guidelines for SOCS as outlined in the Museum Handbook, Part I. Assist with completion of plan, and follow through on implementation of the SOCS.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	MIT	Recurring	8.00	0.00
Total:			8.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

No Action. Program will be in violation of NPS-28 standards. An inadequate SOCS affects the acquisition and preservation of museum objects/specimens as well as the understanding and interpretation of the park's themes, by allowing inappropriate objects/specimens to be added to the museum collection.

Compliance codes : OTHER ()

Explanation: NPS MANAGEMENT POLICY

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-C-407.003
Priority: 11

Title : RESEARCH NEEDS ASSESSMENT
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 10.00
Servicewide Issues : C38 (SPEC STUDY)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The 1994 Nez Perce Country Cooperative Strategy, developed by seven federal agencies and the Nez Perce Tribe, has made its major recommendation that research efforts, needs, and projects be coordinated among all researching organizations. It was recognized that much duplication of effort has taken place regarding Nez Perce research, yet major gaps exist in our knowledge of Nez Perce history, culture, modern society, and other areas of resource concern.

Additionally, the park needs direction in setting long range priorities for research, requests, and program direction.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Take the lead in coordinating ongoing needs assessment. This project would allow park staff to plan and co-sponsor bi-annual assessment workshops to review past work and recommend and prioritize research needs, both in the park and with cooperators.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	ADM	Cyclic	5.00	0.00
Year 4:	ADM	Cyclic	5.00	0.00
Total:			=====	
			10.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1997

NEPE-C-600.000
Priority: 999

Title : HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : C52 (HSR)
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Two major park historic structures--Watson's Store and Fort Lapwai Officers Quarters--are currently maintained for their exterior appearances. But they represent important park themes and have potential for adaptive or interpretive use. Meanwhile, the park is undergoing major management changes due to the addition of 14 new sites in four states. Staffing and projects are finally beginning to reach fully operational levels and office and storage space are being expanded. An interpretive prospectus is being developed in conjunction with the general management plan that began in 1994. This planning process will undoubtedly discuss potential uses for these historic structures. Both structures have been studied architecturally and the information incorporated into the architectural data section of the historic structure report. This was done prior to the exterior stabilization work performed in the late 1970s. These structures have never been studied or documented as to their historic uses. The historical data section of the historic structure report is needed for both structures before any uses, activities, or alterations are planned. Since these structures would probably be studied separately, they are listed separately as sub-projects NEPE-C-601.001 and NEPE-C-601.002, along with their respective funding requirements.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The historical data section of a historic structure report should be prepared for Watson's Store and Fort Lapwai Officers Quarters. The reports should address the historic uses of the buildings, their interior structures, their furnishings, and the significance of interior elements. This report would provide valuable information for interpreting the structures and placing them in the context of the overall story of Nez Perce NHP. With a thorough evaluation of available documentation, the report would present appropriate interior treatments for the structures and discuss the probable impacts of various uses on the integrity of

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the structures.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-C-601.000
Priority: 13

Title : DOCUMENT HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : C52 (HSR)
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Two major park historic structures--Watson's Store and Fort Lapwai Officers Quarters--are currently maintained for their exterior appearances. But they represent important park themes and have potential for adaptive or interpretive use.

Meanwhile, the park has undergone major management changes due to the addition of 14 new sites in four states. Staffing and projects have expanded, but are not yet fully operational. Office and storage space are also being expanded. A Comprehensive Interpretive Plan is being developed in conjunction with the general management plan that was completed in 1994. This planning process will undoubtedly discuss potential uses for these historic structures.

Both structures have been studied architecturally and the information incorporated into the architectural data section of the historic structure report. This was done prior to the exterior stabilization work performed in the late 1970s.

These structures have never been studied or documented as to their historic uses. The historical data section of the historic structure report is needed for both structures before any uses, activities, or alterations are planned. Since these structures would probably be studied separately, they are listed separately as sub-projects NEPE-C-601.001 and NEPE-C-601.002, along with their respective funding requirements.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The historical data section of a historic structure report should be prepared for Watson's Store and Fort Lapwai Officers Quarters. The reports should address the historic uses of the buildings, their interior structures, their furnishings, and the significance of interior elements. This report would provide valuable information for interpreting the structures and placing

them in the context of the overall story of Nez Perce NHP.

With a thorough evaluation of available documentation, the report would present appropriate interior treatments for the structures and discuss the probable impacts of various uses on the integrity of the structures.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
 Last Update: 08/03/99
 Initial Proposal: 1995
 NEPE-C-601.001
 Priority: 999

Title : HSR WATSON STORE
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 3.00 Unfunded: 50.00
 Servicewide Issues : C52 (HSR)
 Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
 N-RMAP Program codes :
 10-238 Package Number : 212

Problem Statement

Problem statement and description of action for this sub-project are described in the master project statement NEPE-C-601.000.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity
 (No information provided)

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1995: PKBASE-CR	MIT	One-time	3.00	0.10
			=====	
Total:			3.00	0.10
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	MIT	One-time	30.00	0.70
Year 3:	MIT	One-time	20.00	0.30
			=====	
Total:			50.00	1.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
 Last Update: 08/03/99 NEPE-C-601.002
 Initial Proposal: 1995 Priority: 999

Title : HSR OFFICER'S QTRS
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 30.00
 Servicewide Issues : C52 (HSR)
 Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
 N-RMAP Program codes :
 10-238 Package Number : 213

Problem Statement

Problem statement and description of action for this sub-project are described in the master project statement NEPE-C-601.000.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity
 (No information provided)

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	RES	One-time	20.00	0.50
Year 3:	RES	One-time	10.00	0.10
			=====	
Total:			30.00	0.60

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
 NEPE-C-602.000
 Last Update: 08/03/99
 Priority: 12
 Initial Proposal: 1995

Title : HISTORIC STRUCTURE PRESERVATION

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
 Servicewide Issues : C55 (MAINTENANCE)
 Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
 N-RMAP Program codes :
 10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park has had an ongoing program of preservation maintenance for major historic structures--St. Joseph's Mission, Fort Lapwai, Pierce Courthouse, Agent's House at Spalding, Watson's Store, the Agency Cabin at Spalding, and McBeth Mission. Each structure is on a separate cyclic schedule for treatment, thus each is listed below as a sub-project with its own funding.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Based on annual inventories and condition assessments, perform preservation treatments on individual structures through cyclic maintenance.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-C-602.001
Priority: 999

Title : ST. JOSEPH'S MISSION
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 8.00
Servicewide Issues : C55 (MAINTENANCE)
Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Problem statement and description of action for this sub-project are included under the master project NEPE-C-602.000.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity
(No information provided)

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	MIT	Cyclic	8.00	0.00
			=====	
Total:			8.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
 Last Update: 08/03/99 NEPE-C-602.002
 Initial Proposal: 1995 Priority: 999

Title : FORT LAPWAI
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 5.00
 Servicewide Issues : C55 (MAINTENANCE)
 Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
 N-RMAP Program codes :
 10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Problem statement and description of action for this sub-project are included in the master project statement NEPE-C-602.000.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity
 (No information provided)

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	MIT	Cyclic	5.00	0.10
Total:			5.00	0.10

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-C-602.003
Priority: 999

Title : PIERCE COURTHOUSE
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 8.00
Servicewide Issues : C55 (MAINTENANCE)
Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Problem statement and description of action for this sub-project are included in the master project statement NEPE-C-602.000.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity
(No information provided)

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:	MIT	Cyclic	8.00	0.10
Total:			8.00	0.10

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-C-602.004
Priority: 999

Title : AGENT'S HOUSE, SPALDING
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 5.00
Servicewide Issues : C55 (MAINTENANCE)
Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Problem statement and description of action for this sub-project are included in master project statement NEPE-C-602.000.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity
(No information provided)

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	MIT	Cyclic	5.00	0.00
Total:			5.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
 Last Update: 08/03/99 NEPE-C-602.005
 Initial Proposal: 1995 Priority: 999

Title : WATSON'S STORE, SPALDING
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 5.00
 Servicewide Issues : C55 (MAINTENANCE)
 Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
 N-RMAP Program codes :
 10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Problem statement and description of action for this sub-project are included in the master project statement NEPE-C-602.000.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity
 (No information provided)

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	MIT	Cyclic	5.00	0.10
			=====	
Total:			5.00	0.10

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
 Last Update: 08/03/99 NEPE-C-602.006
 Initial Proposal: 1995 Priority: 999

Title : AGENCY CABIN, SPALDING
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 3.00
 Servicewide Issues : C55 (MAINTENANCE)
 Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
 N-RMAP Program codes :
 10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Problem statement and description of action for this sub-project are included in the master project NEPE-C-602.000.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity
 (No information provided)

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	MIT	Cyclic	3.00	0.10
Total:			3.00	0.10

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
 Last Update: 08/03/99 NEPE-C-602.007
 Initial Proposal: 1997 Priority: 999

Title : MCBETH MISSION
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 3.00
 Servicewide Issues : C55 (MAINTENANCE)
 Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
 N-RMAP Program codes :
 10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Problem statement and description of action for this sub-project are included in the master project NEPE-C-602.000.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity
 (No information provided)

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	MIT	Cyclic	3.00	0.10
			=====	
Total:			3.00	0.10

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
 Last Update: 08/03/99
 Initial Proposal: 1998

NEPE-C-603.000
 Priority: 999

Title : ADAPTIVE REUSE OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 15.00
 Servicewide Issues : C72 (PROTECTION)
 Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
 N-RMAP Program codes :
 10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Watson's Store, the Agent's residence, and the Lapwai Officers' Quarters are all structures that could benefit from adaptive reuse. These structures, particularly Watson's Store and the Officers' Quarters currently sit idle, while the Agent's residence serves as the park administrative offices.

As building sitting idle upkeep and maintenance is more difficult since there is no daily care to the facility.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Studies need to be conducted to determine adaptive suitable reuse alternatives for all three structures and projected costs for the rehab of the structures. Depending on the proposal selected, funding and potential users need to be identified and action taken for the reuse of the structures.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	RES	One-time	15.00	0.00
Total:			15.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation:

	Project Statement	NEPE-C-606.002
Last Update: 08/03/99		Priority: 8
Initial Proposal: 1995		

Title : HISTORIC STRUCTURE INSPECTION
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 20.00
Servicewide Issues : C55 (MAINTENANCE)
Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

A historic structures preservation guide (HSPG) was prepared for the park's historic structures. The HSPG outlines the structural elements of each building that need to be monitored at least annually for any change in condition. It also describes those preventive actions that need to be taken on a periodic basis to maintain each structure.

The staffing and workload of the maintenance division has not changed since the approval of the HSPG, and the new responsibilities at outlying park sites have made it difficult to accomplish the tasks outlined in the HSPG. Each year the structures need to be inventoried and monitored and a resulting list of preventive tasks need to be performed.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Supplement maintenance staffing by funding 0.3 FTE of day labor per year to fully accomplish the tasks outlined in the HSPG.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	MON	Recurring	5.00	0.30
Year 2:	MON	Recurring	5.00	0.30
Year 3:	MON	Recurring	5.00	0.30
Year 4:	MON	Recurring	5.00	0.30
			=====	=====
Total:			20.00	1.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-C-606.003
Priority: 999

Title : OUTDOOR MONUMENTS
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.60 Unfunded: 20.00
Servicewide Issues : C55 (MAINTENANCE)
Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number : 214

Problem Statement

The park units contain a wide variety of historical markers, monuments, signs, and grave headstones. These monuments not only are important elements of the cultural landscape in which they are found but they have individual historical significance as historic structures.

The monuments have not been physically inventoried, photographed, surveyed for condition and needed treatment, or monitored on an ongoing basis to determine changes in condition.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

All the monuments in the park will be located, identified, described, photographed, and evaluated as to their condition. Treatments for individual monuments will be prescribed as necessary and a schedule for treatment determined.

After the initial survey monuments will be rephotographed and surveyed at determined intervals to monitor their condition.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998:	PKBASE-NR	RES	Recurring	0.60	0.01
				=====	
Total:				0.60	0.01
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:		MON	One-time	20.00	0.50
				=====	
Total:				20.00	0.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 03/05/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-I-100.000
Priority: 999

Title : INTEGRATED RESOURCE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Funding Status: Funded: 77.25 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues :
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

It is difficult to separate natural and cultural resource program management in a park where culture is so closely tied to resources and where the resources have been so heavily used or impacted by culture. A high degree of cooperation exists between the separate disciplines, but a greater degree of unity needs to be established if the increasing load of work is to be accomplished and the resources are to be protected and preserved for future generations.

The scope of the resources management program at NEPE is steadily expanding as the park grows and reorganizes, as it participates in more and more cooperative agreements and partnerships, and as resource issues in and around the park change. The completion of the park GMP in 1997 introduced additional challenges to the resource management staff of the park as alternatives were addressed and are to be initiated.

The nature of Nez Perce NHP's geography--with many relatively small disjunct pieces of land--makes it necessary for the park to participate in planning and land management projects beyond its borders, including in natural resource topics. It is impossible for a limited staff, even at a minimal level to plan and operate programs, carry out field work and data analysis, and to stay in contact with adjacent land owners and land management agencies and their activities. Additional staffing is needed to adequately address the resource management issues that face the park and continue to grow.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Staffing needs are addressed in the NEPE-N-100.000, NEPE-C-102.001, NEPE-C-102.002, and NEPE-C-102.003. The issues addresses here also include the need for ongoing compliance on both cultural and natural resource planning and management actions.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	8.80	0.14
	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	2.25	0.04
	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	4.40	0.07
			Subtotal:	15.45	0.25
1999:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	8.80	0.14
	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	2.25	0.04
	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	4.40	0.07
			Subtotal:	15.45	0.25
2000:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	8.80	0.14
	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	2.25	0.04
	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	4.40	0.07
			Subtotal:	15.45	0.25
2001:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	8.80	0.14
	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	2.25	0.04
	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	4.40	0.07
			Subtotal:	15.45	0.25
2002:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	8.80	0.14
	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	2.25	0.04
	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Recurring	4.40	0.07
			Subtotal:	15.45	0.25
			Total:	77.25	1.25
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
				=====	
			Total:	0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)
NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.10

Nez Perce National Historical Park Resource Management Plan, 08/99

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-I-101.000
Priority: 10

Title : RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN MAINTENANCE

Funding Status: Funded: 42.50 Unfunded: 10.00
Servicewide Issues : N24 (OTHER (NATURAL))
C83 (GEN CR MNGT)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : E00 (Environmental Planning and
Compliance)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Nez Perce NHP completed a new general management plan in the spring of 1997.

In the fall of 1997, the resource management plan was reviewed and updated to reflect those concerns addressed in the GMP and public meetings.

The last resources management plan for Nez Perce NHP was approved in 1994. NPS's current resource management plan guideline requires that all RMPs be updated at least every four years.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In the fall of 1977 an RMP revision process was undertaken and based on the direction set in the GMP.

This course of action will allow the park RMP to keep up on the latest issues that arise constantly in the inland Northwest.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1995:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Cyclic	5.00	0.10
	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Cyclic	6.00	0.15
			Subtotal:	11.00	0.25
1996:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	4.00	0.10
	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	4.00	0.10
			Subtotal:	8.00	0.20
1997:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	4.00	0.10
	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	4.00	0.10
			Subtotal:	8.00	0.20
1998:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	2.50	0.04
	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	0.60	0.01
			Subtotal:	3.10	0.05
1999:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	2.50	0.04
	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	0.60	0.01
			Subtotal:	3.10	0.05
2000:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	2.50	0.04
	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	0.60	0.01
			Subtotal:	3.10	0.05
2001:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	2.50	0.04
	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	0.60	0.01
			Subtotal:	3.10	0.05
2002:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	2.50	0.04
	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	0.60	0.01
			Subtotal:	3.10	0.05
			Total:	42.50	0.90

-----UNFUNDED-----					
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
Nez Perce National Historical Park Resource Management Plan, 08/99					154

Year 2:	ADM	Cyclic	10.00	0.20
			=====	
		Total:	10.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 B(4)

Last Update: 03/05/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-103.000
Priority: 999

Title : DEVELOP & ADMINISTER SPECIAL USE PERMIT SYSTEM

Funding Status: Funded: 2.40 Unfunded: 23.00
Servicewide Issues : N19 (CONSUMPT USE)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : Z00 (Grazing Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Nez Perce NHP administers several special use permits, some on a recurring basis, and has the potential for many more. Grazing has been permitted on two park sites and another has an agricultural permit.

There has been no parkwide system for analyzing the benefits and damage to park resources from permitted activities. The impacts of uses from these permits have been monitored mainly on a visual basis by staff as time has allowed. Currently, the unit managers (especially White Bird/Upper Clearwater and Spalding) are mainly responsible for monitoring impacts.

Additionally, natural resource research projects have not been part of the permit system in the past. The result has been a lack of oversight and control by park resources staff and at least one case of a research project that produced long-term natural resource damage with no assistance for park management. That study involved planting side-by-side plots with various plants in order to compare their success rates in revegetation. The plots were placed in the middle of White Bird Battlefield, fully visible from the park overlook shelter on U.S. Highway 95. The result is a large rectangular scar that has persisted for years and causes many visitors to think it is a cemetery.

There should be a defined, consistent permitting system coordinated with impact monitoring to provide park managers with a clear picture of uses and impacts. Any management actions taken under this system would be wholly defensible.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Design a system for each type of special use permit the park manages (or might manage) based on resource protection. Impacts of the permitted actions must be monitored as a routine part of the process. The possibility of permit renewal will be contingent

on finding minimal impact to park resources.

Natural resource research proposals must be administered as part of the special use permit system. This would allow management under a formalized process involving proposal review, issuance of research and collection permits, monitoring and enforcement of appropriate research field activities, and collection and review of reports for management implications.

The park would be better able to get full benefit of research results by ensuring that reports are submitted within the required time and that they contain information in a language and format useful to park management. Plant or animal specimens collected would be prepared in an appropriate manner for timely accessioning into the museum collection. Duplicate studies would be prevented. And preparation of the superintendent's investigators annual report would be facilitated.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	0.30	0.00
2000:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	0.30	0.00
2001:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	0.30	0.00
2002:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	0.30	0.00
				=====	
Total:				1.20	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:		ADM	Recurring	5.00	0.10
Year 2:		ADM	Recurring	5.00	0.10
		ADM	One-time	5.00	0.10
Year 3:		ADM	Recurring	5.00	0.10
Year 4:		ADM	Recurring	3.00	0.50
				=====	
Total:				23.00	0.90

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)
Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 A(4)
Project Statement NEPE-I-105.000
Last Update: 03/05/99 Priority: 999
Initial Proposal: 1995

Title : MMS RESOURCE PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 30.00
Servicewide Issues : C72 (PROTECTION)
Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

A historic structures preservation guide was prepared for all the Nez Perce NHP structures on the list of classified structures prior to 1998. The list was updated in 1998 and the additional structures need to be placed on a rotational care system just as all other structures. This guide provides a detailed listing of the stabilization items required and the scheduled frequency at which each item should be completed.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

A maintenance staff person or a specially assigned specialist should review the resource preservation activities that are carried out by the maintenance staff, including those in the historic structures preservation guide. This person should list the work items and enter them fully into the MMS. The materials, time, frequency, and volume of work will be described so that work can be programmed, accomplished, and documented.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	ADM	Cyclic	15.00	0.50
	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.10
	Subtotal:		17.00	0.60
Year 2:	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.10
Year 3:	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.10
Year 4:	ADM	Cyclic	6.00	0.20
	ADM	Recurring	3.00	0.10
	Subtotal:		9.00	0.30
			=====	
Total:			30.00	1.10

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 C(4)

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-I-120.001
Priority: 5

Title : ORGANIZE NON-BOOK MATERIALS
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 17.50 Unfunded: 20.90
Servicewide Issues :
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park continues to acquire maps, tapes, journal articles, clippings, photographs, and other important non-book materials. These special collections require a dedicated period of time in order to be processed into a variety of organizational systems. Current staffing allows time for the processing only of published materials with the assistance of the regional library staff. The processing of non-book materials continues to be postponed, leaving an important park resource unused.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In the spring of 1998 the job share position of Library Tech was reclassified as a full time Archives Technician.

The incumbent is dedicated to the responsibility of maintaining all research center materials (books, maps, tapes, journals, clippings, archives, photos, etc.) and providing aid to researchers (both visiting and staff) who utilize the materials.

The work of organizing the research center materials will be put on a systematic schedule to accomplish the backlog. In addition, the scope of acquisitions will be focused on the park specific themes outlined in the enabling legislation and 1997 GMP. These items are Lewis and Clark, Western expansion, mining, agriculture, missionaries, fur trade, the Nez Perce War of 1877, and the Nez Perce culture.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1995:	RG-CR-MTN	MIT	Cyclic	4.00	0.20
1998:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Cyclic	1.50	0.05
1999:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Cyclic	3.00	0.10
2000:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Cyclic	3.00	0.10
2001:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Cyclic	3.00	0.10
2002:	PKBASE-CR	MIT	Cyclic	3.00	0.10
Total:				17.50	0.65

-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:		MIT	Cyclic	4.00	0.20
Year 3:		MIT	Cyclic	8.00	0.40
Year 4:		MIT	Cyclic	8.90	0.50
Total:				20.90	1.10

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-120.002
Priority: 999

Title : DEVELOP RESEARCH CENTER FACILITY
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 46.30 Unfunded: 75.00
Servicewide Issues :
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The documentary collection at Spalding has become an important resource for the park staff, local Nez Perce community, and scholarly researchers.

In FY98, the park received \$45,000 for rehabilitation of the research center. The funds were from repair/rehab money. The intent of the funding was to rehabilitate the existing library and storage rooms (known as B3 and B3a) into a working research center. This work was completed in the spring of 1998 and now houses all the park's document collections, books, maps, archives, photographs, tapes, videos, and other materials. There were several items that were needed to complete protection and preservation of the research materials that could not be funded. Some items were HVAC, pumps, environmental controls, security for the archives room, etc.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

This project would be multi-year in that a variety of items are needed to protect and preserve the valuable research documents, archives, maps, and photographs. Funding would be sought for the acquisition and installation of items such as an HVAC, security system, pumps, etc.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998:	REP-REHAB	PRO	One-time	45.00	0.00
	PKBASE-NR	ADM	One-time	1.30	0.02
			Subtotal:	46.30	0.02
			Total:	46.30	0.02
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:		PRO	Recurring	50.00	0.00
			Subtotal:	50.00	0.00
Year 4:		MIT	Recurring	20.00	0.00
			Total:	70.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 06/23/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-I-120.003
Priority: 999

Title : DEVELOP RESEARCH COLLECTIONS PLAN
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 20.50 Unfunded: 3.00
Servicewide Issues :
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park library is valuable as a research facility as important research materials on topics pertinent to the park legislation and purpose are found and acquired. The continued development of the library's research collection ensures that current scholarship is acquired systematically and that early, rare materials are acquired when they become available. A portion of the library technician's time is spent developing lists of potential acquisitions, ordering books, accessioning and cataloging books into the system, and processing the books for shelf use.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Continue the use of Northwest Interpretive Association branch budget donations to develop the park's library collection.

Expand acquisitions by applying for special project funds from NWIA to concentrate on the acquisitions of rare and scholarly materials.

Continue to use park-based operating and special project funds to purchase references related to park projects as needed.

Develop a list of special publications desired or needed by researchers and/or management.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999:	\$-DONATE	ADM	Recurring	0.50	0.00
	PKBASE-CR	RES	Recurring	0.30	0.01
			Subtotal:	0.80	0.01
2000:	\$-DONATE	ADM	Recurring	0.50	0.00
	PKBASE-CR	RES	Recurring	0.30	0.01
			Subtotal:	0.80	0.01
2001:	\$-DONATE	ADM	Recurring	0.50	0.00
	PKBASE-CR	RES	Recurring	0.30	0.01
			Subtotal:	0.80	0.01
2002:	\$-DONATE	ADM	Recurring	0.50	0.00
	PKBASE-CR	RES	Recurring	0.30	0.01
			Subtotal:	0.80	0.01
			Total:	3.20	0.40
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		ADM	Recurring	1.00	0.00
Year 3:		ADM	Recurring	1.00	0.00
Year 4:		ADM	Recurring	1.00	0.00
			Total:	3.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Last Update: 02/02/98
Initial Proposal: 1998

Project Statement

NEPE-I-120.004
Priority: 999

Title : PROVIDE RESOURCES TO MANAGE RESEARCH CENTER
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 125.30 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : C81 (COLLECTIONS)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Nez Perce NHP has an extensive collection of books and periodicals in its library, plus maps, videos, rare publications, and archival/miscellaneous material. These items must be documented, protected, and preserved to Department of Interior (DOI) and National Park Service (NPS) standards as stated in the DOI Checklist for Preservation, Protection, and Documentation of Museum Property, the NPS Museum Handbook, Parts I & II, and NPS-28, Cultural Resources Management Guideline. Current staffing and/or funding is inadequate to accomplish work necessary to correct existing catalog backlogs, bring library/archival collections management up to DOI and NPS standards and continue to manage the library/archives. The environment must be monitored and controlled on a regular basis. Preservation treatments must be accomplished and the reference space maintained. Deficiencies must be identified and funding secured for staff, supplies, and equipment needed to manage library/archival collections to DOI and NPS standards.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Provide adequate funding and staffing to implement and maintain the library/archival program at DOI and NPS standards. Set priorities for improving collection management. Designate responsibilities for Park Technical Information Specialist, and determine the annual work load for accountable staff members. Assure that staff receives proper training in library procedures and management, archival care, photographic care, and automated database management.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	18.30	0.60
1999:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	20.00	0.70
2000:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	25.00	0.80
2001:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	31.00	1.00
2002:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	31.00	1.00
Total:				125.30	4.10
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Total:				0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

No Action. Research Center management program will not meet DOI and NPS standards for the protection, preservation, and documentation of library property. Deterioration and theft of the library, archival, photographs, and map collection may occur without the necessary staffing, planning and programming. Research Center will not fulfill the needs of the park staff and outside researchers.

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.7

Last Update: 08/06/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

Project Statement

NEPE-I-120.005
Priority: 999

Title : ARCHIVAL ORGANIZATION
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 5.40 Unfunded: 69.30
Servicewide Issues : C46 (ACCOUNTBLY)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number : 199

Problem Statement

The archival collection at Spalding contains important records that document the park's administrative history. Also included are the Watson's Store collection, the Luther Wilmot papers, and the Jerome Greene collection. The photo collection at Spalding is to be entered into ANCS+ as an archival collection. The Big Hole collection contains the site's administrative files and numerous small collections of historical records. It also includes the historic photo collection.

Work on the Spalding archives was begun in FY95. Approximately half of the park's administrative files been re-housed into archival boxes and folders and a container list compiled. Many of the administrative files have not been entered into the NPS record management filing system and reside in boxes located in administrative offices. Finding aids have been completed for the Luther Wilmot papers and the Jerome Greene collection in FY99. Work on the Watson's store collection was continued in FY99 with two thirds remaining. Many archival materials are located throughout the museum collections that need to be separated out for preservation and accessibility. The photo collection has been scanned to CD-ROM. The Big Hole administrative record, archival and historic photo collections remain to be completed. None of the archival collections has been entered into ANCS+.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Continue the FY95 project by completing the following:

1. Completing the organizing of the park administrative files that reside in administrative offices by inserting them into NPS record management filing system subject headings. These records will be re-housed in archival folders and boxes, entered into ANCS+ and a finding aid created documenting the complete range of administrative records.

2. Complete the arranging and describing of the Watson's store collection, enter the data into ANCS+ and generate a finding aid.
3. The museum collection will be surveyed for archival materials such as documents, photos, scrapbooks, audio/visual material and rare books. This material will be arranged and described as archival collections for user access and preservation. The material will be entered into ANCS+ and a finding aid produced.
4. The Big Hole administrative records and archival collection will be arranged and described at Spalding. The material will be entered into ANSC+ and a finding aid produced.
5. The Big Hole historic photo collection database will be created, the collection scanned and entered into the photo "Image AXS Pro" CR-ROM program currently used at Spalding. The photo collection will then be entered into ANCS+ as an archival collection.
6. Enter the completed Luther Wilmot and Jerome Green archival collections into ANCS+.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	0.90	0.03
2000:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	0.90	0.03
2001:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	0.90	0.03
2002:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	0.90	0.03
2003:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	0.90	0.03
2004:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Recurring	0.90	0.03
Total:				5.40	0.18
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		PRO	One-time	29.00	1.00
Year 3:		PRO	One-time	29.70	1.00
Year 4:		PRO	One-time	10.60	0.50
Total:				69.30	2.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Last Update: 08/06/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

Project Statement

NEPE-I-120.006
Priority: 999

Title : MAINTAIN COLLECTION ENVIRONMENT
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 18.40 Unfunded: 48.00
Servicewide Issues : C49 (ENVIRONMNT)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

In 1998 a new research center was built at the park to house the library and archives. There were not sufficient funds to install a HVAC system. This system is needed to maintain proper temperature and humidity for the collections 24 hours a day. This is a necessary part of our commitment to protecting and preserving all the resource material such as manuscripts, photos and audio/visual materials.

The park has chosen to retain its records in the research center for ease of access and to avoid NARA fees for storage. This is acceptable to NARA only if their rules for record storage are followed. The rules set minimal environmental requirements for paper records and stronger requirements for in vulnerable media (film, photos etc.). The rules also require fire and suppression standards, an integrated pest management program, flood prevention standards and security requirements among others. Agencies must submit documentation to NARA that the facilities meet the standards. Without the HVAC system the park falls short of meeting these requirements.

In addition, the park maintains an HVAC system in the collection storage areas. This equipment is monitored on a monthly basis to maintain the collection environment.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Install a HVAC system in the park research center and adjoining archival vault.

The staff will monitor this controlled environment by devices that constantly record the temperature and humidity and download the information to a datafile. This monitoring system will need to be maintained, records checked and components replaced on a regular schedule.

On a cyclic basis, repair and replace parts of the Spalding HVAC system, and the collection environmental monitoring equipment.

Upgrade the heating/cooling system at the Big Hole exhibit spaces as soon as possible, and provide staff time and equipment to adequately monitor the environments in these locations.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999:	PKBASE-CR	MON	Recurring	4.60	0.14
2000:	PKBASE-CR	MON	Recurring	4.60	0.14
2001:	PKBASE-CR	MON	Recurring	4.60	0.14
2002:	PKBASE-CR	MON	Recurring	4.60	0.14
Total:				18.40	0.56
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		PRO	One-time	42.00	0.10
Year 3:		PRO	Cyclic	3.00	0.10
Year 4:		PRO	Cyclic	3.00	0.10
Total:				48.00	0.30

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/30/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-I-150.001
Priority: 999

Title : INTERPRET CULTURAL/NATURAL RESOURCES
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 875.20 Unfunded: 123.00
Servicewide Issues :
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : I00 (Interp. of Natural Resource Issues)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The interpretive staff of Nez Perce NHP currently provides personal and non-personal interpretive opportunities to the public and serves to enhance understanding of the park's cultural and natural resources. The park's units are currently staffed for interpretation as follows: Spalding Unit 4.3 FTE, Montana Unit 2.6 FTE, and Parkwide Support Unit 0.3 FTE.

While this appears to be a solidly staffed program, the reality is that these people are trying to provide all the interpretive services needed at 38 widely scattered sites. The park's most heavily visited site--the Lolo Pass visitor center of the Clearwater National Forest--has no NPS presence. Most park sites have little in the way of interpretive media and programs, so there is a tremendous amount of interpretive planning and implementation called that is needed.

In addition to this, the park recently completed the GMP which calls for a Comprehensive Interpretive Plan to be developed and implemented. During the GMP process, a stronger NPS presence was called for at park sites with interpretive programs being offered on a consistent basis.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Staff the interpretive programs at levels that commensurate with that called for in the 1997 GMP and Comprehensive Interpretive Plan (under development). Provide for expanded publication, exhibit, wayside, and other interpretive media to bring all 38 sites to a standard level of non-personal interpretation.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1995:	PKBASE-OT	INT	Recurring	200.00	7.40
	\$-DONATE	INT	Recurring	3.00	0.00
			Subtotal:	203.00	7.40
1996:	PKBASE-OT	INT	Recurring	200.00	7.40
	\$-DONATE	INT	Recurring	3.00	0.00
			Subtotal:	203.00	7.40
1997:	PKBASE-OT	INT	Recurring	210.00	7.40
	\$-DONATE	INT	Recurring	3.00	0.00
			Subtotal:	213.00	7.40
1998:	PKBASE-OT	INT	Recurring	199.20	4.30
	FEE-REV	INT	Recurring	54.00	2.70
	\$-DONATE	INT	Recurring	3.00	0.00
			Subtotal:	256.20	7.00
			Total:	875.20	29.20
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		INT	Recurring	20.00	0.00
Year 3:		INT	Recurring	20.00	0.00
Year 4:		INT	Recurring	83.00	2.50
			Total:	123.00	2.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 D(2)

Last Update: 03/11/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-150.002
Priority: 999

Title : STAFF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TRAINING
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 10.40
Servicewide Issues : C93 (CR MANAGEMENT)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : I00 (Interp. of Natural Resource Issues)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park staff cares for and interprets significant archeological and historical sites, cultural landscapes, natural resources, and museum objects. Nearly all aspects of the park operation touch on aspects of resources management and protection.

As the park reorganizes and adds staff, and resource issues continue to change, periodic training must be provided to the entire park staff in cultural and natural resources management. The staff needs to stay informed on all resource-related regulations, policies, and practices so that all park activities will be handled properly.

In addition park management must ensure that there are staff with current training in Archeological Resource Protection Act enforcement, NHPA Section 106 procedures, NPS museum collection records and preservation procedures, historic structure preservation techniques, NEPA, Endangered Species Act, and integrated pest management, among others.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Provide periodic training to the entire park staff in cultural and natural resources management.

Approximately \$5,000 is needed each year to send park personnel to regional or NPS training on these topics so they can share their knowledge with all staff. An additional \$2,000 is needed about every three years to provide in-park training to all staff.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	ADM	Recurring	3.00	0.00
Year 2:	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.00
Year 3:	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.00
	ADM	Cyclic	2.00	0.10
Subtotal:			-----	-----
			4.00	0.10
Year 4:	ADM	Recurring	1.40	0.00
Total:			=====	=====
			10.40	0.10

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.7

Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-150.003
Priority: 999

Title : INTERPRETIVE TRAIL PLANNING & DESIGN
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 95.00
Servicewide Issues : N22 (VIS USE-DEV ZN)
C71 (VISIT IMPCT)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : N00 (Resource and Visitor Use
Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park has two battlefields (Big Hole and Bear Paw) where interpretive trails already exist but where some modifications are needed to protect resources, particularly to prevent erosion and desecration of burials. Two smaller park sites (East Kamiah and Canoe Camp) have short trails. At White Bird Battlefield, Spalding and perhaps other sites, trails could be developed that would add greatly to the visitor experience.

The GMP, completed in 1997, specifically calls for interpretive trail planning at both Spalding and Bear Paw Battlefield.

The Spalding site has undergone various changes through the years and represents a wide variety of time in the continuum of history for the area. A design charette was completed for Spalding as a part of the GMP process. The charette outlined possible alternatives for interpretive trails through the area.

The White Bird visitor facilities currently consist of a display and overlook shelter high above the battlefield on busy U.S. 95, a self-guided auto tour on the other side of the battlefield on the old highway, and a self-guided interpretive trail in the center of the battle area. Walking elsewhere on the battlefield is not prohibited but most visitors do not realize this. They see the barbed wire fences and boundary signs and most do not leave their cars. Under these conditions, visitors mostly leave White Bird without getting a feeling for the landscape and its history, away from the modern noise of the highway.

There are two self-guided interpretive trails at Big Hole and one unmarked, unmaintained trail to the howitzer site. The trail to the Nez Perce camp along the river is covered with gravel which makes for noisy walking and detracts from the silence of the Nez Perce National Historical Park Resource Management Plan, 08/99

landscape. It has tire tracks outside its edges as it is too narrow for the park vehicles that use it at times. The siege area trail winds along the hillside to the area where the soldiers retreated after the initial charge on the Nez Perce camp failed. Its winding path seems to encourage shortcutting, and many side trails have developed. It is subject to some erosion. There has been a proposal to connect these two trails and make a loop trail, but this would create other resource damage in the willow riparian area and necessitate the possible building of several footbridges. The unmarked trail leads to a replica of the howitzer that the Nez Perce captured from the soldiers. It has no interpretive signs and two benches for sitting. Also, the gun is pointed the wrong direction and is not on a solid foundation.

Bear Paw Battlefield was a state park until 1994 and has always engendered intense interest as the site of the final battle and surrender of the Nez Perce in the 1877 war. Local citizens have been actively involved in documenting and maintaining the site. Viewed from its hills, the battlefield is reticulate with well-worn trails and less frequently used side trails. Many of them should be closed and revegetated. It is dotted with brass survey stakes marking various campsites, rifle pits, and skirmishes that draw visitors to walk to them, in the absence of good signs and trail brochures. Culturally, the site is very sensitive: exact locations where many people died are marked and there are some very shallow graves. Ecologically it is also sensitive: much of Blaine County suffered a devastating fire in 1991 from which the grasslands are slow in recovering.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Develop a comprehensive trails plan for the park. Include input from natural resource specialists, cultural resource specialists, interpreters, landscape architects, and maintenance workers. The plan should define standards for: trail surfaces, geomorphology (erosion prevention), revegetation, viewsheds, trail guides, prevention of vandalism, cultural sensitivity, recreational uses, horse use, etc. It should incorporate enough flexibility so that trail designs can work with the unique cultural and natural conditions of different sites.

Implement the plan by designing and constructing trails for specific park sites. At present the needs include: trails linking the Spalding Visitor Center with the rest of the interpreted site; modifications for Big Hole trails; trail redesign, revegetation, and new trail guide for Bear Paw; new trail guides at White Bird; needs assessment for existing trails at East Kamiah and Canoe Camp.

Development and implementation of a trail plan will improve the visitor access to park sites while providing greatly enhanced resource protection.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	ADM	One-time	20.00	0.20
Year 3:	MIT	One-time	30.00	0.20
Year 4:	RES	One-time	45.00	0.50
			=====	=====
Total:			95.00	0.90

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 C(12)

Project Statement
 Last Update: 03/05/97
 Initial Proposal: 1997

NEPE-I-400.000
 Priority: 999

Title : ANTHROPOGENIC RESOURCE ISSUES

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
 Servicewide Issues :
 Cultural Resource Type:
 N-RMAP Program codes :
 10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

There are many anthropogenic activities which have altered or continue to play a role in the dynamics of resources management at NEPE. Some of these include pest and exotic species, disturbed lands, hazardous materials, trash, and ethnographic resource issues. NEPE needs a program to address these resource issues and/or threats and deal with them in systematic and orderly manners.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Programs or management efforts are being developed in Integrated Pest Management (NEPE-I-401.00-002), trash/debris removal (NEPE-I-404.001), GIS development (NEPE-I-406.000), restoration of disturbed lands (NEPE-I-407.000-502), hazardous materials management (NEPE-I-408.000), ethnographic resources (NEPE-I-409.001-003), and inventory and monitoring (NEPE-I-410.000-005).

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
 Last Update: 01/09/98 NEPE-I-401.000
 Initial Proposal: 1997 Priority: 999

Title : INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
 Servicewide Issues : N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
 C18 (IPM)
 Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
 N-RMAP Program codes : H00 (Pest and Hazard Management)
 H01 (Integrated Pest Management)
 10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

NEPE suffers from a variety of pests, in both flora and fauna. The park needs a concerted plan of action that directs managers in day-to-day actions and provides for monitoring of actions for effectiveness.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Action alternatives are addressed in NEPE-I-401.001 and NEPE-I-401.002.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 B

Project Statement

NEPE-I-401.001

Last Update: 08/17/99

Priority: 999

Initial Proposal: 1995

Title : IPM PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 16.88 Unfunded: 10.30

Servicewide Issues : C18 (IPM)
N05 (NON-NAT PLANTS)

Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)

N-RMAP Program codes : H00 (Pest and Hazard Management)
H01 (Integrated Pest Management)

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Animal and plant populations which interfere with the purposes of the park or damage park structures are considered pests and require control. Control strategies must be developed for Nez Perce NHP utilizing integrated pest management (IPM) principles, monitored on a regular basis, and periodical update. Currently the park handles pest management in a partially reactive mode, without a systematic plan, inventory, and monitoring. IPM is a systematic, holistic approach to addressing pest problems. It requires identification of the pest, description and location of the species, description of the damage caused, establishment of a threshold beyond which action will be taken, and implementing control measures. During this process, one decides if treatment is necessary, where treatment is needed, when treatment should take place, and which combination of control strategies and tactics should be used. IPM stresses the coordinated use of pest and environmental information with available control methods to reduce pest damage below the established thresholds. IPM encourages the use of cultural, mechanical, and biological control techniques prior to the use of chemicals. Once a control measure is determined, actions are closely monitored to document the efficacy of the method and any effect on non-target species. Monitoring data is then used to refine the program as needed. Recognized pests at Nez Perce NHP include woodpeckers, carpet beetles, voles and other rodents, deer, and exotic plants (including a myriad of designated noxious weed infestations). The park does not have a plan to address the management/control of these pests. In order to deal with identified pests, the park needs to develop an IPM plan or action plans which contain: the pest name, brief description of the pest and potential for damage, general geographic range, location in the park, thresholds or tolerance levels, monitoring, alternatives for management (prevention, and control--biological, physical, Nez Perce National Historical Park Resource Management Plan, 08/99

cultural, and chemical), integration of treatments, recommended treatments, and post-treatment monitoring.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Develop and implement an IPM plan. The planning procedure is progressive, requiring certain information. The first need is a park survey to identify pest species and estimate their importance or abundance. The survey should include exotic species as well as native species which could damage park resources. Within buildings, a thorough survey would include sketches of problem areas and areas of proposed treatment. Information and literature on specific pests should also be collected. An IPM plan should describe the overall pest management problems and the program to deal with them. It should also deal with the operational aspects of the program, defining individual responsibilities as well as interdivisional relationships within the park, and external cooperative agreements.

Because management of pest problems crosses divisional lines, it is recommended that an interdivisional committee be developed to address pest management issues. This committee could assist with the development of a park IPM plan and institute a preventative program, rather than one that merely reacts to problems. The committee should recommend training needed for all personnel, recommend which positions need pesticide training, and identify pest problems for which solutions are needed. The park IPM coordinator is required to have, at a minimum, the NPS basic IPM course.

Nez Perce NHP must adopt and follow the IPM procedures as identified in the NPS natural resources management guideline, Chapter 2.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1995: PKBASE-NR	RES	Recurring	6.00	0.10
1996: PKBASE-NR	RES	Recurring	6.00	0.10
1997: PKBASE-NR	RES	Recurring	3.00	0.05
1998: PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	1.88	0.03
			=====	
Total:			16.88	0.28

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	RES	Recurring	6.00	0.10
Year 3:	RES	Recurring	3.00	0.05
Year 4:	ADM	Recurring	1.30	0.02
			=====	
Total:			10.30	0.17

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 B(9)

Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-401.002
Priority: 8

Title : IPM IMPLEMENTATION / CULT LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE
Sub-title: EXOTIC SPECIES CONTROL

Funding Status: Funded: 76.00 Unfunded: 151.00
Servicewide Issues : N05 (NON-NAT PLANTS)
N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)
V04 (Exotic Plant Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Most sites of Nez Perce NHP have suffered some degradation of native plant communities and cultural landscapes due to invasions by exotic plants and noxious weeds. Surrounding communities, individual land owners, and state and county weed control agents have indicated that the park is a source for weed propagules that invade surrounding areas. State law requires the mitigation of weed species on private and public lands.

While some mitigative efforts have been made, the park currently lacks a comprehensive vegetation management plan and noxious weed inventory that establishes consistent treatments for weed control. There are vast shortages of staff and funds for carrying out the massive needs in weed treatments.

Currently the park is fighting infestations of several types of noxious weeds. Other weed species are known to be moving toward northcentral Idaho. Spalding is about 10 miles upstream of Lewiston, the farthest inland seaport on the west coast of the U.S. It is in a constant process of fighting weeds that may have been transported by inland waterway grain barges. Trains and trucks that pass through or adjacent to the park boundaries are other probable sources of infestations.

Yellow starthistle is the most notorious and devastating of the weeds in the Lewiston area, having infested over a million acres in less than 40 years. Among the other noxious species at Spalding are poison hemlock, various knapweeds, scotch and bull thistles, and bindweed.

White Bird Battlefield (about 1,200 acres) has been delineated as the largest area of yellow starthistle infestation in the Salmon River Weed Management Area of Idaho County. White Bird also has

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various knapweeds, bindweed, and pockets of scotch, Canada, and bull thistles. New noxious species have recently been discovered.

East Kamiah (about 55 acres) has about eight acres of spotted knapweed, among many other weed species. The turf grass area is infested with numerous species of lawn weeds. Big Hole Battlefield in Montana has problems with thistle and knapweed infestations, and is surrounded with new sources of propagules.

In addition to exotic and noxious weed problems, NEPE suffers from a variety of other IPM problems, such as yellowjackets, museum pests, mice, and flickers.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Carry out IPM controls according to schedules and methods in the much needed Cultural Landscape Management Plan (in preparation) and the IPM plan. Incorporate various control methods (mechanical, chemical, biological, cultural, prescribed burning, and revegetation) to encourage desirable outcomes.

Cooperate with all state and county weed boards, such as the Salmon River Weed Management Area (Idaho County) near White Bird and Clearwater Weed Management Coordinating group along the Clearwater River.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

			FUNDED		
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999:	PKBASE-NR	MIT	Recurring	3.00	0.05
	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.03
	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	1.30	0.02
	PKBASE-OT	MIT	Recurring	3.50	0.25
Subtotal:				9.80	0.35
2000:	PKBASE-NR	MIT	Recurring	3.00	0.05
	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.03
	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	1.30	0.02
	PKBASE-OT	MIT	Recurring	3.50	0.25
Subtotal:				9.80	0.35
2001:	PKBASE-NR	MIT	Recurring	3.00	0.05
	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.03
	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	1.30	0.02
	PKBASE-OT	MIT	Recurring	3.50	0.25
Subtotal:				9.80	0.35
2002:	PKBASE-NR	MIT	Recurring	3.00	0.05
	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.03
	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	1.30	0.02
	PKBASE-OT	MIT	Recurring	3.50	0.25
Subtotal:				9.80	0.35
Total:				39.20	1.40

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	MIT	Recurring	6.00	0.30
	MON	Recurring	3.00	0.20
	Subtotal:		9.00	0.50
Year 2:	MIT	Recurring	9.00	0.30
	MON	Recurring	4.00	0.10
	Subtotal:		13.00	0.40
Year 3:	MIT	Recurring	10.00	0.30
	MON	Recurring	6.00	0.20
	Subtotal:		16.00	0.50
Year 4:	RES	Recurring	12.00	0.40
	ADM	Recurring	1.00	0.02
	MIT	Recurring	100.00	3.00
	Subtotal:		113.00	3.42
Total:			151.00	4.82

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(7)

Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-406.000
Priority: 3

Title : DEVELOP & IMPLEMENT GIS PROGRAM

Funding Status: Funded: 6.00 Unfunded: 70.00
Servicewide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)
C62 (GIS)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : C00 (Collections and Data Management)
C03 (GIS/Data Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Effective management of park resources requires that there be access to critical park data by management, research, and operations personnel. Geographic information system (GIS) tools are needed by many different park personnel in several locations, not just personnel designated as resource managers. However, the needs of these individuals are different, and are dependent upon the type of work they perform. Development of a GIS which can provide the varied types of access and analyses, while also protecting sensitive data, is essential.

Currently the park has some of its boundary data on GIS, as well as some data on White Bird vegetation research and the Spalding arboretum. The park has no equipment, other than a couple of copies of ArcView.

Park staff were able to purchase a GPS unit in FY97 with resource protection funds for mapping of projects and resources.

Park staff are seeking to establish cooperative ties with the Nez Perce Tribe and their GIS program.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

A distributed GIS is most appropriate for a geographically dispersed park such as Nez Perce NHP. Parkwide support staff at Spalding will need to maintain the parkwide databases and all data specifically needed for the sites nearby, possibly including White Bird Battlefield. A relatively autonomous GIS system should be established for Big Hole Battlefield and the other Montana sites. Other remote locations may be added as necessary, and all installations should be organized in partnership with neighboring agencies and/or organizations as much as possible.

Provision must be made for data backup and transfer. The former may be handled by hard medium (e.g., tape), while the latter may be managed by hard medium or by relatively high-speed communication links. Appropriate hardware and software must be acquired. Most importantly, a database manager should be appointed (even if only as a collateral duty), and long-term "stewards" of various data types must be identified by park management.

Some of the themes that should be acquired for NEPE are:

- Roads and trails
- Vegetation
- Hydrology
- Archeology
- Soils
- Geology
- Wildlife distribution
- Buildings
- Utilities
- Boundaries
- Fences

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998:	PKBASE-NR	RES	Recurring	1.20	0.02
1999:	PKBASE-NR	RES	Recurring	1.20	0.02
2000:	PKBASE-NR	RES	Recurring	1.20	0.02
2001:	PKBASE-NR	RES	Recurring	1.20	0.02
2002:	PKBASE-NR	RES	Recurring	1.20	0.02
Total:				6.00	0.10

-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:		RES	Recurring	20.00	0.10
		ADM	One-time	20.00	0.00
Subtotal:				40.00	0.10
Year 2:		RES	Recurring	20.00	0.10
Year 3:		RES	Recurring	5.00	0.10
Year 4:		RES	Recurring	5.00	0.10
Total:				70.00	0.40

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1996

NEPE-I-407.000
Priority: 13

Title : RESTORATION & MANAGEMENT OF DISTURBED LANDS

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : N10 (MINRL/GEOTHERM)
C15 (REHAB ETC.)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

NEPE contains lands that have been altered over time by a variety of practices. Some of these may involve archeological sites, historic structures, wildlife habitat, geological excavation, and all are a part of the overall cultural and natural landscapes of the park.

In order for NEPE to fill it's mandate in preserving the story of the Nez Perce country, these lands need to be restored and managed appropriate to the enabling legislative mandates of the park.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Evidence of historical and non-historical uses of NEPE lands include: watering ponds, rockpiles, fencelines, irrigation ditches, dump sites, building remains, bridges, borrow pits and others. Agricultural and grazing practices have impacted the historic scene.

1. The first priority is to inventory the park lands to determine the extent of land disturbance, types, and need for restoration.
2. Develop a prioritized list of projects that can be restored to historic/natural scene.
3. Seek ways to build cooperative efforts and funding to systematically restore areas on the prioritized inventory, including the development of propagation of native species and their restoration to natural areas and traditional uses.
4. Monitor the progress of reclamation efforts.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(8)

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/09/98
Initial Proposal: 1996

NEPE-I-407.001
Priority: 999

Title : DISTURBED LAND INVENTORY
Sub-title: PARKWIDE INVENTORY

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 16.00
Servicewide Issues : N10 (MINRL/GEOTHERM)
C15 (REHAB ETC.)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Although there are many types of land disturbances that have occurred on NEPE lands, there has never been an inventory to determine the extent of or resources needed to reclaim these lands to their historic landscape.

For park staff and cooperators to manage the lands in an historic context, we must also remove/reclaim those alterations that detract from the scene. Without an inventory and plan, we will be working in a myriad of directions, or worse, do nothing.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

A systematic approach needs to be implemented to survey lands within the jurisdiction of NEPE for surface and subsurface alterations not consistent with the context of the theme for each parcel.

Once this is completed, park staff can prioritize the reclamation efforts and work to solve the problems.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	RES	One-time	8.00	0.25
Year 4:	RES	One-time	8.00	0.25
			=====	=====
Total:			16.00	0.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1996

Project Statement

NEPE-I-407.101
Priority: 999

Title : SPALDING
Sub-title: OLD MAINTENANCE BUILDING

Funding Status: Funded: 45.00 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : C15 (REHAB ETC.)
N06 (LAND USE PRAC)
Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Former maintenance and office buildings that are unused and considered dangerous to the staff and public are slated for removal.

In the early 1990's a new maintenance facility was constructed on the Spalding site and since then the former facility has not been maintained or utilized. The facility does contain lead based paint and therefore poses a risk to person and environment.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The former park maintenance building needs to be removed. we are actively seeking funds for the removal of the hazardous lead based paint and building. The area of the building will then be restored to natural conditions.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999: ?	MIT	One-time	45.00	0.00
			=====	
Total:			45.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

The park could allow the structures to continue to degrade, thus providing an unsightly and dangerous situation to staff and public. The other alternative would be to retrofit the structures to meet current building codes and put them to use. This would be extremely expensive.

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 C(18)

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1996

NEPE-I-407.102
Priority: 999

Title : SPALDING
Sub-title: LAPWAI CREEK DAMAGE

Funding Status: Funded: 30.06 Unfunded: 8.00
Servicewide Issues : C70 (ENVRM IMPCT)
N00 (FISHERIES)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

In the spring of 1996, extensive flooding washed out the bank of Lapwai Creek adjacent to the automobile bridge in the west shore of the stream. The washout undermined the integrity of the bridge and created the potential to wash out the road to the maintenance area.

In the spring of 1997, extensive flooding again washed riprap from the bridge footing and created conditions which jeopardized the integrity of the bridge.

In addition to these, stream erosion has occurred on other parts of the stream channel and threatens to damage other resources.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In the spring, summer, and fall of 1996, the park Resource Management Specialist designed a replacement riprap structure for the west side of the stream, including replacement of riprap along the bridge footings. This also included placement of 12" sono tubes in the riprap for planting of cottonwood cuttings in the riprap for further stabilization.

In the fall of 1997, the park Resource Management Specialist designed gabion baskets for installation around the footing of the bridge on the west side. These were to protect the footing from additional flood damage.

Additional measures need to be taken to stabilize the stream bank in various areas from additional flood damage. Land management practices upstream from the park will continue to have adverse repercussions on stream channel and riparian habitat within the park.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1996:	FED-OTHER	RES	One-time	16.56	0.00
	PKBASE-NR	ADM	One-time	2.50	0.04
			Subtotal:	19.06	0.04
1997:	FED-OTHER	RES	One-time	8.50	0.00
	PKBASE-NR	ADM	One-time	2.50	0.04
			Subtotal:	11.00	0.04
			Total:	30.06	0.08
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:		MIT	One-time	8.00	0.30
			Total:	8.00	0.30

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

With no restoration of the stream bank, any additional flooding would destroy the maintenance road. No other alternatives existed in this case.

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(8)

Last Update: 04/08/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

Project Statement

NEPE-I-407.201
Priority: 999

Title : WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD
Sub-title: BORROW PIT & ROAD

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 21.40
Servicewide Issues : N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
N10 (MINRL/GEOTHERM)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Evidence of historical settlement of the White Bird Canyon includes: watering ponds, rockpiles, fence lines, irrigation ditches, dump sites, and building remnants. The largest intrusion on the historic landscape is a 1.5 acre borrow pit and dirt push out, located on the east side of the battlefield. This was established, while still in private ownership, for excavation of sand resources. This pit is in the center of prominent portions of the actual battle site and adjacent to a large cache pit field where the Nez Perce stored goods. It is uncertain as to the actual date of establishment of the pit, but residents of the area remember using sand from the pit for various projects and materials were extracted as late as 1975 under permission of the NPS.

An access road to the pit also crosses a portion of the battlefield dissecting the natural contours of the land and creating a break in the vegetative structure and natural runoff.

Not only do the pit, dirt push out area, and access road, intrude on the historic cultural landscape of the area, but may also serve as a seedbed for noxious weeds and exotic plant species invading the area.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In 1996, technical expertise was received from NPS Geologic Resources Division in evaluating the site. Conclusions were that approximately 550 dump truck loads of fill would need to be brought onto the site to bring the land back to the original grade. The best alternative, in light of the probable resource damage that would be caused, would be to recontour the site and revegetate with native species.

The project would take four steps:

1. A cooperative project could be established to have the Idaho National Guard unit located in Grangeville, ID, to do the heavy equipment labor.
3. Under the oversight of the GRD and park resource management staff, the work would be carried out to recontour the pit, push-out area, and access road.
4. The Nez Perce Tribe would be contracted to conduct archeological monitoring during the project and complete appropriate documentation.
5. Revegetate the area.
6. Monitor establishment of native species.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	MIT	One-time	21.40	0.30
Total:			21.40	0.30

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

Alternative actions include:

1. Restoring the area to the initial contour, which would mean approximately 550 dump trucks and an immense environmental impact to the area.
2. Leaving the area as is, which would mean leaving the pit in the middle of an historic battlefield and cultural landscape, dealing with the invasion of exotic species, and designing a method to reduce erosion and increase vegetative cover to the bare areas.

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)
 NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(8)

Project Statement
 Last Update: 01/12/98
 Initial Proposal: 1996
 NEPE-I-407.202
 Priority: 999

Title : WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD
 Sub-title: VEGETATION STUDY PLOT

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 5.00
 Servicewide Issues : C15 (REHAB ETC.)
 N06 (LAND USE PRAC)
 Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
 N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)
 10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

During the mid 1980's, a study plot was established at Whitebird Battlefield by the University of Idaho. This plot was to study the effects of certain chemical treatments on noxious weed species. The plot is no longer being utilized and creates a visual intrusion on the historic scene of the battlefield. The plot is located in the valley to the north of the knoll where the interpretive trail terminates.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

It is recommended that the study plot be mechanically ripped and reseeded so that all evidence of the rows and "agricultural" appearance be removed.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	MIT	One-time	2.00	0.10
Year 4:	MIT	One-time	3.00	0.10
Total:			5.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)
 NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(8)

Project Statement

NEPE-I-407.203

Last Update: 03/11/99

Priority: 999

Initial Proposal: 1996

Title : WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD

Sub-title: GARBAGE DUMP

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 5.00

Servicewide Issues : C15 (REHAB ETC.)

C70 (ENVRM IMPCT)

Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)

N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

On the Whitebird Battlefield, there is one location that residents of the area, have in the past, deposited garbage. This has created an unsightly collection of debris that if not removed will continue to detract from the visual aspect of the site.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Remove the debris to an approved dumping ground.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	PRO	One-time	5.00	0.30
Total:			=====	
			5.00	0.30

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EA (ENV. ASSESSMENT)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(8)

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/12/99
Initial Proposal: 1996

NEPE-I-407.204
Priority: 999

Title : WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD
Sub-title: VILLAGE STRUCTURE

Funding Status: Funded: 28.00 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : C10 (INVENTORY)
N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

On the Whitebird Village location where the Nez Perce were camped on the morning of June 17, 1877 are several historic structures that were built after the battle. Although these building may be historic, they have nothing to do with the purpose for which the battlefield was included in Nez Perce National Historical Park. These buildings need to be properly researched and documented.

With this information, sound decisions can be made as to whether the buildings should remain on site or be removed. If the latter, steps would need to be taken to ensure safe and effective removal and subsequent site cleanup and restoration.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Contract with qualified person(s) to search the historical records of the buildings, properly documenting them. In 1997, the CCSSO provided funds for the buildings to be properly photographed (according to NHPA standards). If the decision is made to remove the buildings, contracts to remove them, clean the surrounding grounds of debris, and revegetate the site would be initiated. If the buildings are to be kept, provisions and funding would need to be acquired to shore up the buildings and make them safe and protecting them for the future.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1997: CRPP	MIT	One-time	3.00	0.01
1999: TEMP\$-OTH	MIT	One-time	25.00	0.00
			=====	
Total:			28.00	0.01

-----UNFUNDED-----				
Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
			=====	
Total:			0.00 0.00	

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(8)

Project Statement
 Last Update: 01/12/98 NEPE-I-407.205
 Initial Proposal: 1996 Priority: 999

Title : WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD
 Sub-title: SCHWARTZ FARM SITE

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
 Servicewide Issues : C10 (INVENTORY)
 C72 (PROTECTION)

Cultural Resource Type:
 N-RMAP Program codes :
 10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Located on the north end of the Whitebird Battlefield is an old farmstead. The last date of occupancy is uncertain. This property needs to be researched and an historical record created that would provide a continuum of history of the battlefield.

In addition, there are non-native plant species on the area that need to be documented and replaced and/or mitigated.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Documentation of the historic property, owners, dates, uses, etc.
 Preparation of a plan for management of the location, if only stating that nature will be in control.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUND-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(8)

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/12/98
Initial Proposal: 1997

NEPE-I-407.206
Priority: 999

Title : WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD
Sub-title: WHITEBIRD VILLAGE SITE

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 33.00
Servicewide Issues : C70 (ENVRM IMPCT)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : OTH (Other)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

On the Whitebird Village location where the Nez Perce were camped on the morning of June 17, 1877 are debris from old structures that were built after the battle and have subsequently been destroyed or removed. Some of this debris may be hazardous in that it may contain asbestos (shingles and roofing). Some of the material is now in sink holes on the property that are in the water table and may be contaminating ground water.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Recommended Actions would include:

1. Obtain funding for ground water study, waste removal, and restoration/mitigation.
2. Working with subject matter experts, conduct studies to determine if ground water has been contaminated through waste materials and develop a plan for mitigation of impacts.
3. Contract with qualified person(s) to remove waste material to appropriate land fill or hazardous material areas.
4. If appropriate, contract with waste remover to restore affected grounds to natural conditions using native species.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 4:	MIT	One-time	30.00	0.50
	MON	Recurring	3.00	0.10
			-----	-----
Subtotal:			33.00	0.60
			=====	=====
Total:			33.00	0.60

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 C(18)

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/12/98
Initial Proposal: 1996

NEPE-I-407.401
Priority: 999

Title : BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
Sub-title: HOUSING DRAINAGE

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 25.00
Servicewide Issues : C54 (EMERG STABL)
N12 (WATER FLOW)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

When housing was added to at BIHO in 1994, the work was not completed properly. The landscaping and construction of the site was such that drainage problems were created, causing water to build up underneath several of the new homes. In addition, no landscaping was established, providing relief from passing visitors, or creating visual barriers from the battlefield to the housing area.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In the summer of 1996, a hydrologist from the Beaverhead National Forest visited the site and established a monitoring program to determine groundwater flow at the site. Staff from WASO also visited the site as part of the GMP planning process and developed a design charette for the site. Work was begun to monitor ground water flow from the area around the houses and determine what course of action would be most appropriate.

This work needs to continue, in addition to input from landscape architects and hydrologist for appropriate mitigation actions.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	PRO	One-time	25.00	1.00
			=====	=====
Total:			25.00	1.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 C(18)

Last Update: 01/09/98
Initial Proposal: 1997

Project Statement

NEPE-I-407.402
Priority: 999

Title : BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
Sub-title: HOUSING LANDSCAPING

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 25.00
Servicewide Issues : N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
N06 (LAND USE PRAC)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

When housing was added to at BIHO in 1994, the work was not completed properly. The landscaping and construction of the site was such that drainage problems were created, causing water to build up underneath several of the new homes. In addition, no landscaping was established, providing relief from passing visitors, or creating visual barriers from the battlefield to the housing area.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In the summer of 1996, a hydrologist from the Beaverhead National Forest visited the site and established a monitoring program to determine groundwater flow at the site. Staff from WASO also visited the site as part of the GMP planning process and developed a design charette for the site. Recommendations from these visits need to be implemented and carried to fruition to reduce the water problems and establish vegetation in the housing area aiding in the elimination of ground water problems and providing seclusion for the site.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	PRO	One-time	25.00	1.00
			=====	=====
Total:			25.00	1.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 C(18)

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/12/98
Initial Proposal: 1997

NEPE-I-407.403
Priority: 999

Title : BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
Sub-title: VISITOR CENTER LANDSCAPE

Funding Status: Funded: 2.00 Unfunded: 25.00
Servicewide Issues : N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
N06 (LAND USE PRAC)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

When the Visitor Center at BIHO was constructed, no thought was taken as to the visual intrusion the facility would make to the cultural landscape of the battlefield. The VC sits on the hillside overlooking the battlefield and as such becomes a dominant factor on the landscape. The VC needs to have landscaping completed around the area so as to soften the effects of the intrusion and help it blend into the surrounding area, thus minimizing it's effect on the battlefield scene.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In the summer of 1996, staff from WASO visited the site as part of the GMP planning process and developed a design charette for the site. Recommendations from these visits need to be implemented and carried to fruition to mitigate the impacts of the visual intrusion of the VC on the battlefield scene and cultural landscape of the area.

In the fall of 1997, as a part of a cultural landscape management program, ponderosa pine trees were planted around the visitor center to aid in breaking the horizon view of the visitor center from the battlefield.

Additional measures need to be taken to soften the effect of the visitor center on the horizon and bring the center of attention back to the surrounding cultural scene.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1997:	CRPP	MIT	One-time	2.00	0.00
				=====	
Total:				2.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		PRO	One-time	25.00	1.00
				=====	
Total:				25.00	1.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 C(18)

Project Statement
Last Update: 02/02/98
Initial Proposal: 1996

NEPE-I-407.404
Priority: 999

Title : BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
Sub-title: SIEGE TRAIL RESTORE

Funding Status: Funded: 11.20 Unfunded: 12.00
Servicewide Issues : C14 (MAINTENANCE)
C71 (VISIT IMPCT)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : N00 (Resource and Visitor Use
Management)
10-238 Package Number : 9374-7

Problem Statement

Visitors using non-established trails in the siege area have created a network of "social trails" that are contributing to additional problems of the area. Social trails, water runoff, and soil compaction may be causes of poor stand replacement of the trees in the area, and also may play a role in the loss of delineation of the trenches dug by soldiers in the area.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Social trails need to be loosened by mechanical means to allow seed to establish (i.e., trees, grass, etc.) and reseeded and covered with debris to discourage visitor use.

Trails that promote rapid runoff need waterbars placed at strategic points to reduce runoff speed and allow for more penetration of water at points alongside the trail.

In the summer of 1997, an eagle scout project was conducted that included the following: removed pine needles and debris from trails; loosened soil by mechanical means; planted native grass seed; respread pine needles and debris on trails; transplanted 88 seedling lodgepole onto and near restored social trails; spread tree limbs and other debris over entire area to deter traffic; installed international "no footprint" signs; and installed waterbars along main trails to reduce gullying in trails from runoff.

Monitoring needs to be maintained and additional efforts need to be taken to restore area to natural setting.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1997:	RG-CR-MTN	PRO	Cyclic	8.00	0.50
	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	1.90	0.03
			Subtotal:	9.90	0.53
1998:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	1.30	0.02
			Total:	11.20	0.55
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:		PRO	Cyclic	6.00	0.30
Year 4:		PRO	Cyclic	6.00	0.30
			Total:	12.00	0.60

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

No action will see the social trails continue until they are established as normal trails. Vegetation will diminish in areas associated with the trails and overall health and vigor of the area will decrease.

Closing the area to visitors is an alternative, but not a likely one since there memorials and sacred sites to a variety of peoples.

Redesigning the entire trail network would allow for mitigation, but would result in long term upheaval of the resources of the area.

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)
NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 C(12)

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/12/98
Initial Proposal: 1998

NEPE-I-407.405
Priority: 999

Title : BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
Sub-title: ROAD CUTS

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 45.00
Servicewide Issues : C15 (REHAB ETC.)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

At several locations within the battlefield area, road cuts have been made which scar the landscape and detract from the historic scene. Some road cuts were apparently made for construction purposes, others for irrigation.

Many of these have been left for years with no attempt to remove non-native species. These can serve as seed sources for other areas.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Each road cut within the battlefield needs to be documented as to when it was made, what it's purpose was, historical significance, use, and effect on the purpose for which the battlefield was set aside.

Those for which there exists no justifiable reason to keep should be reclaimed under a systematic program. This would aid in the restoration and preservation of the historic and cultural scene, as well as reduce locations for exotic/noxious weed infestation.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 4:	MIT	One-time	45.00	0.50
Total:			45.00	0.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)
NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(8)

Last Update: 01/12/98
Initial Proposal: 1998

Project Statement

NEPE-I-407.406
Priority: 999

Title : BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
Sub-title: IRRIGATION DITCHES

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 19.00
Servicewide Issues : C13 (EMERG STABL)
C14 (MAINTENANCE)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

There are several irrigation ditches which cross the battlefield. These were built at various times in the past and are not all in use at the present.

Right of ways exist for adjacent landowners to care for several of the ditches. Little to no care has been attempted in the past. The ditches are unlined and have a tendency to leak causing changes in the vegetation patterns of the downslope areas.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The right of way ownership for each ditch needs to be researched and a plan for ditch maintenance established for each ditch.

The two long ditches which are on the hillslope beneath the visitor center need to be dewatered, cleared of associated vegetation (i.e., willows, cottonwood, and lodgepole), and lined with non-porous material to prevent leaking.

A regular program needs to be established for brush removal.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:	MIT	One-time	15.00	0.30
	PRO	Cyclic	2.00	0.10
Subtotal:			-----	-----
			17.00	0.40
Year 4:	PRO	Cyclic	2.00	0.10
Total:			=====	=====
			19.00	0.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)
EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 C(4)

Project Statement
Last Update: 02/02/98
Initial Proposal: 1996

NEPE-I-407.501
Priority: 999

Title : BEAR PAW BATTLEFIELD
Sub-title: SOCIAL TRAILS

Funding Status: Funded: 7.20 Unfunded: 2.00
Servicewide Issues : C15 (REHAB ETC.)
C71 (VISIT IMPCT)
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Over the years the lack of an organized trail system on the battlefield and the location of historical markers has encouraged visitors to use routes that have developed into "social trails". These trails have developed into a network of trails that serve no meaningful purpose and, in some cases, actually damage the resources of the area.

In the early 1900's, L.V. McWhorter placed stakes on the battlefield marking the location of historic occurrences. These stakes are visible above the vegetative cover of the site and entice visitors to wander off established trails to see what the stakes are.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

NEPE-I-407.502 recommends that the McWhorter markers be lowered to the level of the ground so as to be out of view of the general public. This would reduce the desire to wander on the battlefield and see what the markers were by visitors.

The "social trails" then need to be closed to public access by the use of signs and vegetative barriers. Most of the trails caused by visitors wandering to view the McWhorter stakes will reclaim themselves in time if left without foot traffic.

Other trails, where vegetation has been removed, need to be ripped or scarred to loosen the compacted soil and reseeded to get native vegetation re-established.

A project was conducted in 1997 to reclaim trail damage to four areas. On each area the trail was hand ripped, recontoured to surrounding slope level, seeded with native grasses, and covered with erosion control fabric. Additionally, the areas around the Nez Perce National Historical Park Resource Management Plan, 08/99

old comfort station was removed and the new comfort station was installed were reseeded.

These actions need to continue, since this is a fragile area. Mowing of trails needs to be kept to the bare minimum to allow grasses to maintain vigor and protect the soil of the trails. Shrubs should not be removed from trails.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

			-----FUNDED-----		
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1997:	NRPP	MIT	One-time	4.60	0.04
	TEMP\$-NR	ADM	One-time	1.30	0.02
			Subtotal:	5.90	0.06
1998:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	1.30	0.02
			Total:	7.20	0.08
			-----UNFUNDED-----		
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 4:		PRO	Recurring	2.00	0.04
			Total:	2.00	0.04

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 C(12)

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/12/98
Initial Proposal: 1997

NEPE-I-407.502
Priority: 999

Title : BEAR PAW BATTLEFIELD
Sub-title: MCWHORTER STAKE REHAB

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 2.00
Servicewide Issues : C71 (VISIT IMPCT)
C15 (REHAB ETC.)
Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
N-RMAP Program codes : OTH (Other)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Over the years the lack of an organized trail system on the battlefield and the location of historical markers has encouraged visitors to use routes that have developed into "social trails". These trails have developed into a network of trails that serve no meaningful purpose and, in some cases, actually damage the resources of the area.

In the early 1900's, L.V. McWhorter placed stakes on the battlefield marking the location of historic occurrences. These stakes are visible above the vegetative cover of the site and entice visitors to wander off established trails to see what the stakes are.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Each of the McWhorter markers need to be properly documented and located. After this, the stakes need to be dropped to a level below the surrounding vegetation. This will reduce the visitor enticement factor. For the purposes set forth here, it is proposed that the metal cap on top of the stake be cut off and welded back on to the rebar support rod at ground level. No stakes would be permanently removed, and those stakes next to the main trail would be maintained at present height to prevent visitors from tripping over them and sustaining injury.

Because the markers are historical, proper compliance must be completed.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
		Total:	0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	MIT	One-time	2.00	0.20
			=====	=====
		Total:	2.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 C(17)

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NEPE-I-408.000
Priority: 999
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Problem Statement

The federal government is required to comply with all state and local environmental pollution laws. Handling spills on and near park land is only one aspect of a hazardous materials program. This plan also describes the use, storage, transportation, and disposal of all hazardous materials used during park operations.

This project would implement the plan, including a comprehensive training program for park staff.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	ADM	One-time	10.00	0.10
Year 4:	ADM	One-time	3.00	0.10
			=====	=====
Total:			13.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 B(9)

Project Statement
Last Update: 02/02/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-I-409.001
Priority: 999

Title : ETHNOBOTANY STUDY
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 39.50 Unfunded: 31.00
Servicewide Issues : C22 (USE STUDY)
Cultural Resource Type: ETHN (Ethnographic Resources)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number : 207

Problem Statement

The utilization of plant resources was an important part of the day-to-day existence of the Nez Perce people. There has been some research describing these plants, their uses by the Nez Perce, and their historic and present locations (Schrimsher 1967, Johnson 1993), but more work is needed to compile local knowledge. The distinct taxonomy used by the Nez Perce to describe these plants is also an important cultural element that has not been explored.

The park lacks examples of ethnobotanical specimens in its museum collection and interpretive displays, thus missing important examples of the resources used within the culture it is attempting to interpret and understand.

Park sites may still contain remnants of the plant populations used by the Nez Perce. Without thorough documentation, important resources that should be preserved might be overlooked.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Conduct a thorough literature search to find documentation of native plant uses, locations, and taxonomy. Work with experienced Nez Perce people who can add to the basic data.

Collect specimens, where appropriate, for inclusion in the park's herbarium. Help prepare interpretive and museum presentations on Nez Perce ethnobotany.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1997:	CRPP	RES	One-time	35.00	0.00
	PKBASE-CR	ADM	One-time	2.25	0.04
			Subtotal:	37.25	0.04
1998:	PKBASE-CR	ADM	One-time	2.25	0.04
			Total:	39.50	0.08
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		RES	Recurring	15.00	0.50
Year 3:		RES	Recurring	10.00	0.20
Year 4:		RES	Recurring	6.00	0.10
			Total:	31.00	0.80

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/12/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-I-409.002
Priority: 999

Title : NEZ PERCE LAND USES
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 35.00
Servicewide Issues : C04 (DATA RECOV)
C10 (INVENTORY)
Cultural Resource Type: ETHN (Ethnographic Resources)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Native groups in the Plateau area have long manipulated portions of their natural environment in order to provide consistent and adequate sources of raw materials for their existence. They also established and maintained strict practices to be followed in the extraction and use of these natural resources.

Current cultural uses of the land also need to be considered to ensure that park management actions affecting current uses can be identified.

It is important for the park to document these traditional natural resource practices to guide current natural resource management and to fully interpret the Nez Perce culture to the public.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

All existing references to traditional Nez Perce natural resource manipulation and extraction need to be reviewed, compiled, and assessed. Interviews with Nez Perce elders and cultural leaders could also identify these practices. Surveys of soils and vegetation should be conducted to identify evidence of historic manipulative practices.

These findings should be compiled into a publishable text to guide natural resource management and educate the public.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	RES	Recurring	20.00	0.50
Year 3:	RES	Recurring	15.00	0.30
			=====	=====
Total:			35.00	0.80

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/23/98
Initial Proposal: 1996

NEPE-I-409.003
Priority: 999

Title : ETHNOFAUNA STUDY
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 35.00
Servicewide Issues : C22 (USE STUDY)
Cultural Resource Type: ETHN (Ethnographic Resources)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number : 207

Problem Statement

The utilization of animal resources was an important part of the day-to-day existence of the Nez Perce people, particularly bird species and their feathers. There has been some research describing these, their uses by the Nez Perce, and their historic and present locations, but more work is needed to compile local knowledge. The distinct taxonomy used by the Nez Perce to describe wildlife is also an important cultural element that has not been explored.

The park lacks examples of wildlife specimens in its museum collection and interpretive displays, thus missing important examples of the resources used within the culture it is attempting to interpret and understand.

Park sites may still contain remnants of the wildlife used by the Nez Perce. Without thorough documentation, important resources that should be preserved might be overlooked.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Conduct a thorough literature search to find documentation of wildlife uses, locations, and taxonomy. Work with experienced Nez Perce people who can add to the basic data.

Collect specimens, where appropriate, for inclusion in the park's collection. Help prepare interpretive and museum presentations on Nez Perce wildlife uses.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 4:	RES	One-time	35.00	0.00
Total:			=====	=====
			35.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/09/98
Initial Proposal: 1997

NEPE-I-410.000
Priority: 999

Title : INVENTORY AND MONITORING

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : C72 (PROTECTION)
N20 (BASELINE DATA)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : OTH (Other)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park has little baseline information on many of its resources. Basic inventories allow managers to establish base-line information of resources, their condition, and aid in the establishment of programs to monitor changes over time. Anthropogenic activities have an impact on resources that can only be measured over time with systematic monitoring of resources.

All NPS managers are mandated by law and policy to "know the nature and condition of the natural resources under their stewardship..." and to "assemble baseline inventory data describing the natural resources...and will monitor those resources."

Impacts to cultural/archeological sites, cultural/historic scenes, and natural quiet from external noise sources such as aircraft overflights need to be monitored over long periods of time. The park cannot say with certainty that impacts have occurred unless systematic monitoring has taken place. Without collection of basic information on park resources there is no benchmark with which to compare change to resources.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

A program must be designed and implemented that inventories park resources that can be damaged by anthropogenic activities and then monitors these resources to determine rate, amount, or distribution of change; cause of damage or change; and effectiveness of management actions to mitigate change.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement

NEPE-I-410.001

Last Update: 08/17/99

Priority: 12

Initial Proposal: 1995

Title : DEVELOP I&M PLAN

Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 5.30 Unfunded: 111.00

Servicewide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)

N03 (T&E PLANTS)

Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)

N-RMAP Program codes : C00 (Collections and Data Management)

C03 (GIS/Data Management)

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

NPS policies mandate that park managers know the nature and condition of the cultural and natural resources under their protection. Nez Perce NHP lacks the comprehensive inventory and monitoring program for natural resources that is mandated in the NPS inventory and monitoring guideline for natural resources. Cultural resources monitoring to detect changes and provide background for initiating protection procedures is also needed.

The park's program should include the basic elements at least of Phase I: Inventory and Phase II: Monitoring under the NPS's I&M program. Phase I involves compilation of a historical data base (any existing research or study results), documentation of locations of resources, and an inventory of biological species (beginning with animals and vascular plants). Field inventories would be conducted for verification of previous information; new baseline data would be established where needed.

Two long-term vegetation studies already have been established in the park, but resampling of the permanent plots has been somewhat haphazard. White Bird Battlefield, the park's largest site, had species frequency plots established in 1989. The battlefield consists mostly of semi-arid mixed grassland. In 1981-82 permanent vegetation plots were set up at Big Hole National Battlefield, a montane area of forest, sagebrush steppe, and riparian vegetation.

The Bear Paw Battlefield, with about 200 acres, is the another other large land-based site in the park. Well east of the Rocky Mountains, the shortgrass prairie is leased from the state of Montana. A baseline inventory and monitoring program, similar to those at the other two battlefields, should be established there. The park would have the unique opportunity to monitor

battlefields in three distinctly different grassland habitats.

While most of the park's newly authorized sites are cooperative agreement sites requiring minimal amounts of active management, some of them are or may become NPS-owned or -leased sites that need to be included in a formal inventory and monitoring program. Baseline information is needed to assist in the development of future management objectives and goals, and to develop protection strategies.

The newly authorized sites are scattered across four states. The extent of involvement and complexity in developing inventory and monitoring programs for each park sites would depend on the acquisition status of the sites. Cooperatively managed sites may simply be photographed for baseline reference. Sites that are owned (or leased) by the NPS will need to be inventoried and monitored to document impacts and changes over time.

For all of the newly authorized sites, particularly those that are or will become fee-owned by NPS, thorough inventories of natural and cultural features must be conducted and appropriate maps of the sites and their surrounding areas must be obtained and included in the park's GIS system.

An updated inventory that includes the identification of endangered, threatened, and rare species is necessary at all of the Nez Perce NHP land-based sites to comply with NPS directive and policy.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

1. Conduct Phase I inventory and begin Phase II monitoring of natural resources on all applicable sites of Nez Perce NHP as mandated in the NPS I&M guideline.
2. Investigate for potential endangered and threatened species.
3. Inventory the natural and cultural landscape features, obtain appropriate maps of the sites and their surrounding areas, and convert applicable information to GIS.
4. Establish and regularly monitor long-term vegetation changes at Big Hole Battlefield, Bear Paw Battlefield, and White Bird Battlefield site in Montana.
5. Maintenance of the photomonitoring program, fire effects monitoring, wildlife, and noise are discussed in subsequent sub-projects.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1995:	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	2.00	0.05
1996:	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	2.00	0.05
1998:	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	1.30	0.02
				=====	
			Total:	5.30	0.12
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:		MON	Recurring	4.00	0.20
		RES	Recurring	20.00	0.20
		ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.10

			Subtotal:	26.00	0.50
Year 2:		RES	Recurring	12.00	0.00
		ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.00
		MON	Recurring	8.00	0.50
		MON	Recurring	4.00	0.20

			Subtotal:	26.00	0.70
Year 3:		RES	Recurring	5.00	0.00
		MON	Recurring	10.00	0.50
		MON	Recurring	18.00	1.00
		ADM	Recurring	1.00	0.10

			Subtotal:	34.00	1.60
Year 4:		ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.00
		MON	Recurring	5.00	0.00
		MON	Recurring	18.00	1.00

			Subtotal:	25.00	1.00
				=====	
			Total:	111.00	3.80

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 B(4)

Project Statement

NEPE-I-410.002

Last Update: 01/23/98

Priority: 999

Initial Proposal: 1997

Title : AIRCRAFT OVERFLIGHT

Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 2.00

Servicewide Issues : N15 (AIRCRAFT OVRFLT)

N20 (BASELINE DATA)

Cultural Resource Type:

N-RMAP Program codes : A00 (Air Resources Management)

A04 (Aircraft Overflights Management)

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

In recent years, some park sites, have experienced disturbance from aircraft overflights, particularly from low level military aircraft. Although no park site has extensive backcountry area, one of the attractions of most sites is the remote location and relative quiet that is associated. With air travel becoming an increasing option to more people, it is conceivable that aircraft overflights may continue to increase, producing a degradation to the natural serenity of most of the park sites.

Currently there are no efforts to measure the occurrence of overflights or to establish base-line information on natural quiet in the park sites. Funding and staff have been limited and the establishment and management of such a program has been out of reach.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Work with subject matter experts to determine the efficacy of establishing an aircraft monitoring program in the park.

Work with NPS programs to establish low levels of aircraft overflight over park sites and develop a program to monitor compliance and impacts.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Year 4:	MON	Recurring	2.00	0.30
Total:			2.00	0.30

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-410.003
Priority: 7

Title : PHOTOMONITORING
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 153.80 Unfunded: 8.00
Servicewide Issues : C73 (ADJ LANDUSE)
N16 (NEAR-PARK DEV)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park developed a photomonitoring system in 1992 as a first phase of the inventory and monitoring program. It was designed to monitor a variety of factors including external threats and impacts to the surrounding landscapes outside park boundaries and monitoring visual changes within a site. The program was designed so that it requires a minimum of expertise and scientific knowledge. The program also allows minimal staff time and cost, especially in light of the dispersed nature of the park sites and the improbability of intensive on-site monitoring.

The park received some assistance in the development of the project from the Cooperative Park Studies Unit (now National Biological Survey) at the University of Idaho. The plan has been implemented. A rotational schedule was established to photograph the fee-owned and cooperative-agreement sites. The original schedule called for photographing each site at least once every three to five years, depending on the issues related to the site and the needs of management. The plan has been modified to photograph only the major sites once every ten years, with the remainder of the sites having only documentation photos.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In 1997, resource management staff reviewed the photomonitoring plan, added the park's new sites, and revised the monitoring schedule as needed. Available sources of aerial photography, such as counties and states still need to be researched and utilized. Additional funding for photo analysis, labeling, filing, and report preparation are also needed.

In addition to these efforts, the resource management staff implemented the regular monitoring program. The schedule of the program was changed to revisit key sites on a ten year basis,
Nez Perce National Historical Park Resource Management Plan, 08/99

while many of the sites will have only documentary photos. The program will result in a set of baseline monitoring photographs of all park sites with which to compare all future photographs. It will describe methods and locations of photo points in detail, so that all shots can be repeated on a regular basis or as more frequent needs arise.

In 1997, park staff applied and received \$10,400 in challenge cost share funds to match with Lewis Clark State College in conducting digital photomonitoring of park sites. The purpose of this project was to conduct research on historic photos of four sites (Spalding, Coyote's Fishnet, White Bird Battlefield, and Big Hole National Battlefield); attempt to reproduce those photos in a digital format, in the field, to detect land changes; and begin the process of developing a visitor information system combining the new photos, GIS, and other information systems.

In 1998, the park was awarded a Canon, USA grant for \$50,000, which was matched by the NPS with \$19,000, and approximately \$40,000 from Lewis Clark State College to expand the program to include all 38 sites. This project was continued in 1999 and will document all but two of the park sites. The undocumented sites are the Young Chief Joseph Cemetery and the Nespelem Campsites in Nespelem, Washington. These were not completed because of the lack of property access to get to the sites.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1996:	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	0.40	0.01
1997:	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	3.30	0.02
	SVC-OTHER	RES	One-time	10.40	0.00
	\$-DONATE	MON	One-time	24.60	0.00
			Subtotal:	38.30	0.02
1998:	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	5.95	0.04
	RG-RM-NAT	MON	One-time	13.80	0.00
	\$-DONATE	MON	Cyclic	44.70	0.75
			Subtotal:	64.45	0.79
1999:	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	5.95	0.04
	\$-DONATE	MON	Recurring	44.70	0.75
			Subtotal:	50.65	0.79
			Total:	153.80	1.61
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:		RES	Recurring	8.00	0.10
			Total:	8.00	0.10

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Last Update: 01/12/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-410.004
Priority: 999

Title : NOISE MONITORING
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 5.00
Servicewide Issues : N16 (NEAR-PARK DEV)
N15 (AIRCRAFT OVRFLT)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : R00 (Social Science Research)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Freedom from the noise of urban life and development is a fundamental part of many people's visits to national parks. While Nez Perce NHP contains no backcountry or wilderness areas, natural quiet is potentially a significant aspect of the visitor experience.

Many of the park sites are cemeteries, where an opportunity for quiet contemplation would presumably be essential. The park's largest sites are battlefields of the 1877 war, and many of them include burials. These are sacred areas, where Nez Perce people and others often go for private and group religious and healing ceremonies. Some park sites are in relatively remote areas where contemplation of the natural world can accompany other activities.

Highways pass near many park sites and noise is generated by their traffic. Large trucks frequent these highways. Trains run along the Clearwater River past many park sites. Civilian and military aircraft fly over park sites, but no monitoring has been done for their frequency and the amount of disturbance they create.

People's perceptions of quiet are certainly relative, and many do not notice the sounds that bother others. However, there is no information about how many visitors to Nez Perce NHP consider a quiet atmosphere important. The Nez Perce NHP Visitor Study was conducted in the summer of 1994. The data, when analyzed and made available, may reveal some visitor attitudes in this area, although they were not asked specifically about noise or quietness.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Initiate a program to identify the importance of natural quiet as a park resource. Survey visitors as to their needs and perceptions about quietness in the park. Have park staff, Nez Perce tribal members, and visitors identify sources of noise around park sites and encourage them to document when incidents occur, such as inappropriate aircraft overflights.

Inventories should also be conducted to document ambient levels of noise within park sites. This provides the park with baseline information as to degradation of natural quiet resources if future protection and mitigation efforts arise.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:	MON	Recurring	2.00	0.10
Year 4:	MON	Recurring	3.00	0.30
			=====	
Total:			5.00	0.40

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Last Update: 02/02/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-410.005
Priority: 999

Title : VISUAL RESOURCES
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 1.26 Unfunded: 15.00
Servicewide Issues : N14 (AIR POLLUTION)
N16 (NEAR-PARK DEV)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : A00 (Air Resources Management)
A02 (Air Quality Monitoring)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The visual quality of the landscapes of park sites is an important factor in visitor experience throughout the National Park Service. This is also true in Nez Perce NHP, where the majority of sites have been set aside because of their landscapes or landscape features.

Many of the park sites in Idaho are directly adjacent to or near industrial areas. The extent of current or potential air pollution at park sites and its impacts on park resources and visitors have not been assessed. The potentially affected park resources include historic structures and monuments, plants, animals, and water resources, and viewsheds and visitors' perceptions of them.

Air quality related values, including the visual quality of viewsheds, at park sites need to be defined and monitored. The effects of emissions and odors from nearby paper and saw mills, and other industry on the park's natural and cultural resources also are unknown.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

With the help of the NPS Air Quality Division, conduct an air resource inventory that will utilize existing research, tests, monitoring stations, contacts with state monitoring agencies, and an inventory of park resources that are susceptible to the impacts of local air pollution.

Compile the existing data and archive material into a report, and determine whether further studies are needed. Initiate a monitoring program for appropriate natural, cultural, and aesthetic resources.

Attempt to incorporate visitor perceptions of air quality and visibility into any future visitor studies done in the park.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----						
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget	(\$1000s)	FTEs
1998:	PKBASE-NR	RES	Recurring		1.26	0.02
				=====		
Total:					1.26	0.02
-----UNFUNDED-----						
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget	(\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		ADM	Recurring		1.00	0.01
		RES	One-time		10.00	0.10

Subtotal:					11.00	0.11
Year 3:		MON	Recurring		2.00	0.00
Year 4:		MON	Recurring		2.00	0.00
				=====		
Total:					15.00	0.11

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/12/98
Initial Proposal: 1998

NEPE-I-410.006
Priority: 999

Title : CRAIG DONATION LAND CLAIM STUDY
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 10.00
Servicewide Issues : C38 (SPEC STUDY)
Cultural Resource Type: SITE (Archeological Site)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

William Craig was a mountain man who married a Nez Perce woman and was granted official permission from the Nez Perce to live on the reservation. A land donation was issued to Craig by the Nez Perce, but the boundaries and present ownership of the original donation is unknown.

The 1997 GMP identified research into the location and boundary of the location as an important action item.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Research needs to be conducted into the historic boundary and present ownership of the original land donation. This will aid park staff in assisting private landowners in the protection and management of the site.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Year 4:	RES	One-time	10.00	0.50
Total:			10.00	0.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation:

Project Statement
 Last Update: 01/12/98
 Initial Proposal: 1998

NEPE-I-410.007
 Priority: 999

Title : LAPWAI MISSION STUDY
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 10.00
 Servicewide Issues : C38 (SPEC STUDY)
 Cultural Resource Type: SITE (Archeological Site)
 N-RMAP Program codes :
 10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The Lapwai Mission site contains the location of the original mission established by Henry Spalding in 1836, although the precise position of the mission has not been determined. The site is interpreted by a sign at an unpaved roadside pullout. With the actual location being unknown, it is impossible to protect resources of the site from intrusion by urban or agricultural activities.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The actual location of the historic site and its current ownership would be researched. Strategies would then be developed in conjunction with the park Land Protection Plan for protection of the resources of the site.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:	RES	One-time	10.00	0.50
			=====	
Total:			10.00	0.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation:

	Project Statement	NEPE-I-500.000
Last Update: 01/12/98		Priority: 999
Initial Proposal: 1998		

Title : ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : C01 (OVERVIEW)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Archeological sites in and adjacent to Nez Perce National Historical Park represent the full range of currently identified prehistory in Nez Perce country. The status of archeological resources and their investigation was carefully described by David Chance in his report to the NPS, "A Review of the Archaeology of the Nez Perce Country".

The study of the archeology of the Nez Perce country has been inconsistent. Important sites have been only partially analyzed, and the collections remain relatively inaccessible because field notes are lacking. Site records for identified archeological features are often scanty, inconsistent, and poorly described.

Unauthorized uses, primarily the use of metal detectors, have occurred on park sites. Infrequent cases of vandalism also have adversely affected archeological resources. Authorized visitor uses such as horseback riding and mountain bike use can also affect archeological sites.

At present the park has little direct managerial control of the archeological resources at the many non-NPS sites. As the park establishes and reestablishes agreements regarding those sites, stronger resource protection elements can be added.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Sites in Nez Perce National Historical Park that contain significant archeological remains or the potential for such remains, are: Ant and Yellowjacket, Asa Smith Mission, Bear Paw Battlefield, Big Hole National Battlefield, Buffalo Eddy, Camas Prairie, Canyon Creek, Clearwater Battlefield, Coyote's Fishnet, Craig Donation, Dug Bar, East Kamiah, Fort Lapwai, Hasotino Village, Joseph Canyon Overlook, Lenore, Lewis and Clark Long Camp, Looking Glass Camp, Lostine Camp, Musselshell Meadow, Nez Perce National Historical Park Resource Management Plan, 08/99

Nespelem Camps, Pierce Courthouse, Spalding, St. Joseph's Mission, Tolo Lake, Weippe Prairie, Weis Rockshelter, and White Bird Battlefield.

Under the direction of the Land Protection Plan, strategies will be developed to provide land protection to each park site.

Additional archeological surveys will be conducted to determine resources on ground and the level of protection required for each.

Photomonitoring will aid in the long term protection of sites, due to the limited funding and staff available.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : ARPA (ARCH. RES. PROT. ACT.)

Explanation:

Last Update: 02/02/98
Initial Proposal: 1997

Project Statement

NEPE-I-501.000
Priority: 1

Title : PREPARE PARKWIDE CULTURAL SITES INVENTORY

Funding Status: Funded: 5.76 Unfunded: 8.00
Servicewide Issues : C03 (SITE DOC)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : E00 (Environmental Planning and
Compliance)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

NEPE has had a variety of archeological surveys, studies, bibliographies, and reports completed of the various archeological, cultural and historic sites in the park. However, these have never been compiled or correlated into a manageable or workable format to be useful to manager in evaluating various project impacts.

NEPE needs to complete a basic Cultural Sites Inventory to provide park managers with the information needed to accurately and safely manage resources within the park, including completion of compliance requirements.

The Cultural Sites Inventory would consist of:

1. A summary of archeological investigations conducted in the park drawn from published and unpublished data. This would identify the investigators, types of research, periods research was conducted, a brief summary of the cultural history of the park's archeological resources, and attempts to place them within a broad regional context. This would also include an ethnographic overview and assessment of cultural resources pertaining to historic use of the park;
2. The archeological site data produced as a result of inventories and investigations;
3. The archeological base maps denoting the location of known archeological sites where such information is available and base maps delimiting the areas in a park that have been inventoried for cultural resources;
4. A bibliography of reports, articles, and papers pertaining to the prehistory and archeology of the park;

5. Provides recommendations to managers concerning archeological and ethnographic inventories, excavation, and/or research needs which will enhance interpretation and protection of prehistoric and historic human activities reflected in the cultural resources of the park;

6. The summary provides managers with basic information needed to update/revise the Cultural Resource Management Plan for the park, as well as providing basic information to initially assess a project's need for archeological inventory and/or mitigation.

The CSI is a dynamic document with updates as appropriate.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Recommended actions:

1. Research and compile all archeological investigations conducted within the park.
2. From the archeological investigations, locate archeological site data.
3. Develop archeological base maps denoting:
 - a. The location of known archeological sites, with annotation as to site numbers, researchers, dates, etc.
 - b. The areas in the park that have been inventoried for cultural resources, annotated as to when, who, etc.
 - c. Automate the resulting maps into the park GIS.
4. Develop a bibliography of reports, articles and papers pertaining to the prehistory and archeology of the park.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998:	PKBASE-NR RES	Recurring	3.76	0.06
1999:	PKBASE-NR ADM	Recurring	1.00	0.01
2000:	PKBASE-NR ADM	Recurring	1.00	0.01
			=====	
Total:			5.76	0.08

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	RES	Recurring	5.00	0.50
Year 2:	RES	Recurring	1.00	0.10
Year 3:	RES	Recurring	1.00	0.10
Year 4:	RES	Recurring	1.00	0.10
			=====	
Total:			8.00	0.80

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

Project Statement

NEPE-I-502.000
Priority: 6

Title : INVENTORY PARK SITES

Funding Status: Funded: 53.20 Unfunded: 161.20
Servicewide Issues : C04 (DATA RECOV)
Cultural Resource Type: SITE (Archeological Site)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number : 205

Problem Statement

Nez Perce NHP completed the new general management plan for long-term management and development in the park in 1997. All park sites have significance in the history of the Nez Perce Indians and are may contain unidentified archeological and historical resources.

After a thorough review of existing archeological studies, surveys, and reports (project NEPE-I-501.000), more detailed surveys of the new sites may be required in order to identify important cultural resources.

Intensive ground inventories and metal detector surveys are needed at Spalding, Buffalo Eddy, Dug Bar, Old Chief Joseph Gravesite, White Bird Battlefield, Clearwater Battlefield, Dug Bar, East Kamiah, Lolo Trail, Big Hole National Battlefield, Camas Meadows, Canyon Creek, and Bear Paw Battlefield.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In conjunction with the completion of the Cultural Sites Inventory (NEPE-I-501.000), develop a schedule based priorities outlined in the 1997 GMP (Buffalo Eddy and Lenore mentioned) to conduct needed archeological surveys of sites prior to implementation of park development projects or to provide the information necessary to fully interpret each site's story.

Preliminary priorities are:

FY1999 - Lolo Trail
FY2000 - Dug Bar and Bear Paw Battlefield
FY2001 - White Bird Battlefield
FY2002 - Buffalo Eddy
FY2003 - Clearwater Battlefield

These dates may change and other sites may take priority.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999:	CRPP	RES	One-time	48.00	0.00
	PKBASE-CR	ADM	Cyclic	5.20	0.10
			Subtotal:	53.20	0.10
			Total:	53.20	0.10
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		ADM	One-time	5.20	0.10
		RES	One-time	100.00	0.80
			Subtotal:	105.20	0.90
Year 3:		RES	One-time	25.00	0.80
		ADM	One-time	5.00	0.10
			Subtotal:	30.00	0.90
Year 4:		ADM	One-time	5.00	0.10
		RES	One-time	21.00	0.80
			Subtotal:	26.00	0.90
			Total:	161.20	2.70

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation: PROJECT NEEDED TO MEET REQUIREMENTS

Last Update: 08/03/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-503.000
Priority: 15

Title : ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MONITORING

Funding Status: Funded: 1.30 Unfunded: 55.00
Servicewide Issues :
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Many of the park's cultural features have been identified through survey and inventory, but they have not been assessed as to their condition, recorded through photographic media, or monitored for changes in condition over time. As other resources are identified through surveys and inventories of currently unstudied sites, the monitoring program will need to be expanded. Park resource management personnel have no baseline information upon which to gauge deterioration, vandalism, or other damage. The park has no current method for determining preservation priorities.

Important cultural features include rock art, irrigation canals, mill raceways, mill ponds, ferry landing sites, geological features, rock features, rifle pits, cache pits, battlements, burials, and pithouses.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Begin a cultural feature monitoring program in which current condition is assessed and baseline photographic documentation is established.

Develop a scheme to rank cultural features on the basis of their condition and degree of risk. Continue regular monitoring on a cycle based on that ranking.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
1998:	PKBASE-CR	MON	Recurring	1.30	0.02
			Total:	1.30	0.02
-----UNFUNDED-----					
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
Year 2:	ADM	One-time	10.00	0.10	
	MON	Recurring	15.00	0.20	
			Subtotal:	25.00	0.30
Year 3:	MON	Recurring	15.00	0.20	
Year 4:	MON	Recurring	15.00	0.20	
			Total:	55.00	0.70

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)
ARPA (ARCH. RES. PROT. ACT.)

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/12/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-I-504.000
Priority: 999

Title : DOCUMENT CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 98.00
Servicewide Issues : C25 (CULT. AFFIL)
Cultural Resource Type: ETHN (Ethnographic Resources)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number : 206

Problem Statement

Distinctive properties long associated with Nez Perce culture still exist in and near Nez Perce NHP sites. Sites associated with Nez Perce legends, hunting, fishing, plant gathering, spirituality, and sweat lodges are known but not necessarily recorded, mapped, or photographed. Sites of continuing and contemporary cultural usage also need to be identified and described.

Adding complexity to any description of cultural affiliation, many of the Nez Perce NHP sites added in 1992 are outside the traditional homeland of the Nez Perce peoples. These sites have affiliations with many different cultural groups and these dynamics remain unidentified.

The sites exist in areas of population growth, construction, and other forms of external encroachment. They should be identified--both to aid in their preservation and to document their existence and condition should external forces cause loss of integrity.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In consultation with the Nez Perce Tribe and cultural leaders, develop a program to document the particular affiliations for each park site, beginning with sites specifically mentioned in the General Management Plan (e.g. Asa Smith Mission and Lewis and Clark Long Camp, White Bird Battlefield, Lostine Campsite, and Canyon Creek).

Once this documentation has been completed, a plan will be developed to systematically review all sites outside park boundaries.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	ADM	One-time	4.00	0.10
	RES	One-time	40.00	0.00
Subtotal:			-----	-----
			44.00	0.10
Year 4:	ADM	One-time	4.00	0.10
	RES	One-time	50.00	0.00
Subtotal:			-----	-----
			54.00	0.10
Total:			=====	=====
			98.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/29/98
Initial Proposal: 1998

NEPE-I-505.001
Priority: 999

Title : WEIS ROCKSHELTER
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 24.00
Servicewide Issues : C04 (DATA RECOV)
C20 (PRGM DEV)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : I00 (Interp. of Natural Resource Issues)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Weis Rockshelter is an archeological site that was inhabited by Nez Perce peoples from more than 8,000 years ago until about 600 years ago. It is named for the amateur archeologists who excavated and then backfilled it in 1962. The artifacts they unearthed are stored at the University of Idaho.

The archeology related to the area is outdated and an updated analysis of the collections and notes from early excavations is badly needed to understand the history and use of the area by the Nez Perce.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The artifacts and notes taken in early excavations need to be reevaluated in light of current and historical understanding of Nez Perce culture, history, and traditions. This work should be done in conjunction with Tribal members.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:	RES	One-time	20.00	0.00
	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.10
Subtotal:			-----	-----
			22.00	0.10
Year 4:	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.10
Total:			=====	=====
			24.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Last Update: 01/29/98
Initial Proposal: 1998

Project Statement

NEPE-I-505.002
Priority: 999

Title : NESPELEM CAMPSITES
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 24.00
Servicewide Issues : C04 (DATA RECOV)
C20 (PRGM DEV)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : I00 (Interp. of Natural Resource Issues)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The two Nez Perce campsites, also known as Nespelem Camps, have been identified as the last homesites of Chief Joseph the Younger on the Colville Reservation. The "last summer campsite" occupies 10 acres of a gently sloping field bordered on the east by Nespelem Creek, approximately 15 miles north of the town of Coulee Dam, Washington, just west of Washington Highway 155. The "last winter campsite" consists of a small flat (about 5 acres) approximately 5 miles northwest of Nespelem, along the east bank of the Columbia River along a dirt road near the mouth of Nespelem Creek. There is no interpretive media at either of the campsite locations, and neither location is identified.

The artifact removal and other research that was done prior to the area being flooded by Grand Coulee Dam is outdated and an updated analysis of the collections and notes from early excavations is badly needed to understand the history and use of the area by the Nez Perce.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The artifacts and notes taken in early excavations need to be reevaluated in light of current and historical understanding of Nez Perce culture, history, and traditions. This work should be done in conjunction with Tribal members.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:	RES	One-time	20.00	0.00
	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.10
Subtotal:			-----	-----
			22.00	0.10
Year 4:	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.10
Total:			=====	=====
			24.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/30/98
Initial Proposal: 1998

NEPE-I-506.001
Priority: 999

Title : BIG HOLE SOLDIER TRENCHES
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 20.00
Servicewide Issues : C05 (TREATMENTS)
Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

During the battle of the Big Hole, the Nez Perce out maneuvered their military foes, forcing them to take refuge in a small grove of trees on an alluvial fan to the south and west of their village site. Within the trees the soldiers were forced to dig in the rocky soil, constructing trenches for the siege that ensued.

Since the battle there has been no attempt to stabilize the trenches and the side walls have decayed and fallen in to partially fill them in. In addition, trails, both planned and unplanned have been placed through the trench areas, further aiding in their demise.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The NPS needs to study the trenches and make a determination as to what state of maintenance the trails will be placed in to preserve the historic and cultural scene.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 4:	RES	One-time	15.00	0.00
	PRO	Recurring	5.00	0.30
Subtotal:			-----	-----
			20.00	0.30
Total:			=====	=====
			20.00	0.30

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/12/98
Initial Proposal: 1997

NEPE-I-700.000
Priority: 999

Title : CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

There are a variety of vegetation issues facing managers. These range from operational plans for day-to-day maintenance of park grounds to revegetation to special studies of historic or culturally sensitive species.

Vegetation management is a critical issue at a park where vegetation has had such a strong influence on the development of culture and social practices. Management of the cultural or historic scene of the park requires an intimate understanding of the vegetation of each site.

The need for basic operating and maintenance procedures, information and cooperation with outside agencies on revegetation, and research into historic species distribution and floral uses is critical to management of the park and the resources.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Proposals for Vegetation Management Plans are outlined in NEPE-I-701.000-004, Revegetation in NEPE-I-704.000-003, and special studies in NEPE-I-705.000 and NEPE-I-706.000.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 B(5)

Last Update: 01/29/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-701.000
Priority: 4

Title : LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
N17 (BIODIVERSITY)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

NPS directives and documents indicating the need for a vegetation management plan are extensive. They include NPS-77 (natural resource management guideline), Nez Perce NHP resource management plans (1987 and 1994), historical landscape plan for the Spalding site (1990), the park's preliminary inventory and monitoring program (1992), and the parks 1996 GMP process.

The first phase of the vegetation management plan was planned for completion in FY95 through a cooperative agreement with NBS. It was supposed to focus on noxious weed control and revegetation methods at Spalding, East Kamiah, and White Bird Battlefield sites. The submitted final project was so ruefully inadequate as to addressing site specific needs that the report was scrapped.

What the park desperately needs is a vegetation management plan that will address day to day activities in maintenance of cultural and historic landscapes, prescriptions for revegetation and restoration of native species, and methods to limit invasion and reduce/eradicate noxious and exotic species at all park sites.

Numerous vegetation management actions must be integrated into the vegetation management plan, such as: noxious weed inventory, incorporating integrated pest management procedures, developing revegetation projects, arboretum and historic orchard management, monitoring and reporting on past revegetation projects, assessing and monitoring grazing impacts, and the use of prescribed burning as a vegetation management tool.

The vegetation management plan must incorporate research recommendations and interdivisional perceptions and objectives, then identify, prioritize, and direct management tasks in a cost-effective, responsible, and timely manner. Implementation

of the vegetation management plan will require management support for funding and staffing.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Attempts have taken place for several years to develop vegetative management plans. These have not produced satisfactory operational procedures for the daily maintenance, upkeep, and care of park grounds.

A comprehensive Landscape Management Plan needs to be developed that will guide managers in the daily maintenance of park grounds and the maintenance of the cultural scene. This would include procedures for turfgrass maintenance (under IPM NEPE-I-401.001), hazard tree program (NEPE-I-701.004), picnic area management (NEPE-I-701.002), watering schedules, and other prescriptions. Management actions also need to focus on restoration of native species, noxious weed management, maintenance of native species to reduce invasive species, and reintroduction of native species into historic locations.

A monitoring program needs to be developed to measure progress in species management. This program must be closely tied to the fire management and IPM programs.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 B(9)

Project Statement
Last Update: 02/02/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-I-701.001
Priority: 999

Title : DEVELOP CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 15.54 Unfunded: 20.00
Servicewide Issues : N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)
V01 (Native Terrestrial Plant Management
and Monitoring)
10-238 Package Number : 189

Problem Statement

NPS directives and documents indicating the need for a vegetation management plan are extensive. They include NPS-77 (natural resource management guideline), Nez Perce NHP resource management plans (1987 and 1994), historical landscape plan for the Spalding site (1990), the park's preliminary inventory and monitoring program (1992), and the parks 1996 GMP process.

The first phase of the vegetation management plan was planned for completion in FY95 through a cooperative agreement with NBS. It was supposed to focus on noxious weed control and revegetation methods at Spalding, East Kamiah, and White Bird Battlefield sites. The submitted final project was so ruefully inadequate as to addressing site specific needs that the report was scrapped.

What the park desperately needs is a vegetation management plan that will address day to day activities in maintenance of cultural and historic landscapes, prescriptions for revegetation and restoration of native species, and methods to limit invasion and reduce/eradicate noxious and exotic species at all park sites.

Numerous vegetation management actions must be integrated into the vegetation management plan, such as: noxious weed inventory, incorporating integrated pest management procedures, developing revegetation projects, arboretum and historic orchard management, monitoring and reporting on past revegetation projects, assessing and monitoring grazing impacts, and the use of prescribed burning as a vegetation management tool.

The vegetation management plan must incorporate research recommendations and interdivisional perceptions and objectives, then identify, prioritize, and direct management tasks in a Nez Perce National Historical Park Resource Management Plan, 08/99

cost-effective, responsible, and timely manner. Implementation of the vegetation management plan will require management support for funding and staffing.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Oversee the completion and implementation of the vegetation management plan for inventory, establishment, restoration, revegetation, monitoring, and maintenance for Spalding, East Kamiah, White Bird, Big Hole and Bear Paw. Assure that it is in accordance with NPS management policies and objectives and is useful for park staff. Incorporate appropriate park-related research, reports, and plans into the development of plan. Address the issues identified above and in the overview and needs portion of this document.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1995:	RG-RM-NAT	ADM	One-time	12.00	0.80
	PKBASE-NR	ADM	One-time	0.40	0.01
			Subtotal:	12.40	0.81
1998:	PKBASE-NR	RES	One-time	3.14	0.05
			Total:	15.54	0.86
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:		RES	One-time	20.00	0.10
			Total:	20.00	0.10

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(6)

Last Update: 02/02/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-701.002
Priority: 999

Title : SPALDING PICNIC AREA SUBSECTION
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 10.00 Unfunded: 20.00
Servicewide Issues : C17 (VEG MGT PLN)
N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)
10-238 Package Number : 216

Problem Statement

There is no management plan for the historic Spalding Arboretum. Management of this resource has been almost entirely reactive, without established management goals or objectives.

The Spalding site contains the remains of an aging historic Arboretum that was first established as the Spalding Memorial State Park in 1936. When the state of Idaho transferred the arboretum property to the park, it required that the National Park Service manage the area for its original purposes, particularly picnicking activities.

The Arboretum serves as a unique outdoor classroom resource, as it contains a variety of trees not indigenous to the area or its environment. However, the Arboretum has historically been a popular recreational area for the local community. Along with the associated picnic area and nearby river, it provides relief during the heat of the summer. Visitors enjoy the dramatic seasonal changes of the Arboretum as the trees respond to day length and temperatures. There are few deciduous trees in the surrounding prairies or canyons.

The Arboretum trees are suffering from aging, pathogens, soil compaction, lack of sunlight to trees under the top canopy, lack of regeneration or replacement, a difficult environment, and lack of consistent maintenance and monitoring.

Although various trees in the Arboretum were documented as having infestations of pathogens in 1974 and again in 1988, there is no record of the problems ever having been addressed. The status of the trees' health must be determined. Pathogens and insect pests should be identified and treated.

It wasn't until the 1990s that the resource management staff mapped and tagged ~~Varboretum~~ trees prior to a tree inventory and identification effort. The resulting map was converted to GIS by students at the University of Idaho. An inventory of the ~~Varboretum~~ was conducted by park staff, members of the Idaho Native Plant Society, and a staff member from UI.

In order to properly manage the resource, it is also important to understand the intent of the landscape designer and those who supported the project, but more important the NPS management plans for and visitor use of the resource. Following the 1996 GMP process, management decided that the best use of the ~~Varboretum~~ was as a shade area. NO research of importance has been conducted in the ~~Varboretum~~ and the majority of use for the area is for picnicking and pleasure. It has been determined by park management that the resource is the shade and the relief from the summer heat. Trees brought in to establish the ~~Varboretum~~ are in poor health and their replacement "in-kind" would be unrealistic.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Continue to assist with development of a Spalding picnic area management plan that will be a subsection of the park Vegetation Management Plan. The plan should include a review of available information about the ~~Varboretum~~ and its original plantings. Based on information gained, public use, and NPS management priorities/goals for the area, develop a complete and detailed history of the plot, and compare existing trees with the original plans.

The plan should address at least the following:

- long-term management goals
- tree maintenance
- removal and replacement of dead and dying trees
- treatment schedule to maintain or improve the vigor and health of trees
- application of NPS guidelines and management objectives
- watering regimes
- current inventory and mapping.
- turf/soil maintenance.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1995:	NRPP	RES	One-time	10.00	0.00
				=====	
Total:				10.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.10
		MIT	Recurring	6.00	0.10

Subtotal:				8.00	0.20
Year 3:		MIT	Recurring	5.00	0.10
		ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.00

Subtotal:				7.00	0.10
Year 4:		MIT	Recurring	5.00	0.10
				=====	
Total:				20.00	0.40

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 B(10)

Project Statement

NEPE-I-701.003

Last Update: 01/29/98

Priority: 999

Initial Proposal: 1995

Title : ORCHARD TREE SUBSECTION
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 8.00 Unfunded: 20.00
Servicewide Issues : N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
C17 (VEG MGT PLN)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)
10-238 Package Number : 224

Problem Statement

Nez Perce NHP's three historic orchards--at White Bird Battlefield (at Swartz Pond and the Price property) and at Spalding--are collections of various fruit trees from different historical periods. One of the trees at Spalding is reported to have been planted in the late 1830s by Eliza Spalding, wife of one of the first missionaries in Idaho, but this has not been substantiated.

The park does not have specific management objectives for the orchards. A historic landscape report for Spalding, written in 1990, recommended that the "historic fruit trees in the Historic Orchard Survey should be evaluated and, if determined significant species, should be maintained." To date, the trees have not been evaluated. Efforts should be made to incorporate the management of the trees into the vegetation management plan and other appropriate planning programs.

The trees suffer from age, neglect, and the effects of destructive pathogens. A qualified specialist is needed to recommend a treatment and maintenance schedule for improving and maintaining the health and vigor of the trees. Schedules for treatment, maintenance, replacement, and possibly restoration of the orchard trees would need to be developed in accordance with NPS policies, if the trees were to be maintained. Through the GMP process, the orchards were not identified as resources of significance to the park, and therefore are recommended to go the way of the earth.

In 1994 the White Bird staff and park seasonals pruned trees at the Price property orchard. It was the first time the trees had been tended in a long time, and it was badly needed.

Also in 1994 all the non-~~arboretum~~ trees at Spalding were
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mapped and identified by seasonal employees. This work should be proofed. The Spalding orchard trees (in and near the maintenance yard) should be identified, mapped, and tagged for future monitoring efforts. Their health must be analyzed by a specialist. The historical significance of the trees as a group, and in some cases individually, could be determined. Maps should be converted to GIS for maximum usefulness and for maintenance of historical reference of past agricultural practices of the sites.

Current park staffing levels and expertise are not adequate for proper orchard planning and/or management. Since the orchards are remnants of historical orchards, and are situated in remote areas of the park sites, there are no plans at this time to manage the orchards using historic practices. Current methods of management would be appropriate and there are no plans or management directives to replace the trees when they die.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Work with a qualified university specialist under contract from NBS for a determination of whether the fruit trees are unique enough to merit maintenance or restoration of the entire orchards, and whether they are healthy enough to survive.

If the trees are to be maintained, inspect them for pathogens. Develop a management plan, to be included as a subsection of an overall Vegetation Management Plan, including long-term management goals. Inventory, map, and research the historical significance of tree groups and individual orchard trees. Tag the trees using a continuation of the numbering system applied at the Harboretum. Incorporate the mapping into GIS for greater efficiency.

Implement the maintenance and management recommendations in the plan. This will give park management a clear direction when making decisions about park orchards will improve the long-term appearance and health of the orchards.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

			-----FUNDED-----		
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1995:	NRPP	RES	One-time	8.00	0.00
				=====	
Total:				8.00	0.00
			-----UNFUNDED-----		
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		MON	Recurring	3.00	0.00
		ADM	Cyclic	2.00	0.10
		MIT	Recurring	5.00	0.10

Subtotal:				10.00	0.20
Year 3:		MON	Recurring	4.00	0.00
		MIT	Recurring	4.00	0.10

Subtotal:				8.00	0.10
Year 4:		MON	Recurring	2.00	0.01
				=====	
Total:				20.00	0.31

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 B(10)

Last Update: 02/02/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-701.004
Priority: 999

Title : HAZARD TREE SUBSECTION
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 6.00
Servicewide Issues : N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
N06 (LAND USE PRAC)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : H00 (Pest and Hazard Management)
H03 (Tree Hazard Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

For the most part Nez Perce NHP-owned sites are not forested (portions of Big Hole Battlefield being the exception). The main location for hazard trees is at the picnic area in Spalding. The park has no defined standards for hazard tree assessment. In the past trees have been designated as hazardous at the discretion of whoever on the park staff was assigned the project of setting up the tree pruning contract. This person rarely has had expertise in trees. Hazard tree removal at the park has been performed by the maintenance staff or a tree service contract with cyclic funding. There has been no planning or documentation of the numbers or types of trees removed since the park took over the Spalding site from the state park system in 1965. Except for the inventory and mapping of the Harboretum, no records have been found that indicate the numbers or locations of trees that have been pruned or removed since the original landscape plan from 1936. Records of tree maintenance, treatments, or removal have not been maintained in the past. With the completion of the Harboretum mapping and inventory project, efforts were begun to rectify the problem. Trees that are slated for removal can be entered in a data file and analyzed for possible replacement. This program needs to be funded to keep an updated record as cyclic hazard tree work and routine park maintenance on the park's trees continues.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Develop and implement a hazard tree management plan that will provide consistent guidance to park staff in the identification, removal, and documentation of hazardous trees within the park. Maintain the tracking system for all park trees treated or removed to assist in future management decisions. The park will

have better records of trees under this system, not just from a maintenance standpoint, but also for cultural resources management, since many of the park's trees are historical resources.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	ADM	One-time	5.00	0.10
Year 3:	MON	Recurring	1.00	0.00
			=====	
Total:			6.00	0.10

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(7)

Last Update: 02/02/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-702.001
Priority: 2

Title : CONDUCT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORIES
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 21.20 Unfunded: 60.00
Servicewide Issues : C10 (INVENTORY)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The many landscapes of the 38 sites of Nez Perce NHP are unique, significant, and often the primary resources that capture the story at each site. The elements and features that define the landscape, the context of the site's history as exhibited by the landscape, the significance of the landscape in relation to national register criteria, and the integrity of the landscape must be evaluated as part of a landscape inventory for each site. The 1997 GMP specifically calls for cultural landscape studies at Big Hole and Camas Meadows and a viewshed determination at Camas Prairie.

The inventory will provide information to aid development plans that help retain the character of each site.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Continue the documentation of cultural landscapes of Nez Perce NHP by preparing inventories (Level I and Level II, as necessary) such as those done for East Kamiah and White Bird in FY94, and Big Hole, Bear Paw, Canyon Creek, and Camas Meadows in FY97. A schedule by which approximately one of the sites is surveyed a year is recommended.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----		
Source	Activity	Fund Type Budget (\$1000s) FTEs
1997:	RG-CR-MTN RES	One-time 20.00 0.30
1998:	PKBASE-CR ADM	Recurring 1.20 0.02
		=====
Total:		21.20 0.32

-----UNFUNDED-----		
	Activity	Fund Type Budget (\$1000s) FTEs
Year 1:	RES	One-time 20.00 0.50
Year 2:	RES	One-time 20.00 0.50
Year 4:	RES	One-time 20.00 0.50
		=====
Total:		60.00 1.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-I-702.002
Priority: 11

Title : PREPARE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 90.00
Servicewide Issues : C11 (REPORT)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Landscapes are an important resource at most park sites. Project statement NEPE-C-702.001 provides for the Level I and, as appropriate, Level II cultural landscape inventory of each park site. These inventories will cite the features and elements contributing to the landscapes and will establish the significance of the resources.

This level of inventory does not necessarily provide recommendations for treatment or maintenance of the landscapes, nor does it prescribe methods for landscape rehabilitation. The inventory does, however, recommend those sites that would benefit from more in-depth study through cultural landscape reports. These more detailed reports will be necessary to guide development and landscape rehabilitation.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Follow the recommendations of the cultural landscape inventory for each site and develop cultural landscape reports for sites determined to possess significant landscape elements. One report would be completed each year for the estimated five sites with significant landscapes. The number of reports needed will be re-evaluated after the inventories are complete.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	RES	Recurring	30.00	0.50
Year 3:	RES	Recurring	30.00	0.50
Year 4:	RES	Recurring	30.00	0.50
			=====	
Total:			90.00	1.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement

NEPE-I-704.001

Last Update: 02/02/98

Priority: 999

Initial Proposal: 1995

Title : SPALDING SITE - REVEGETATION

Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 20.70 Unfunded: 59.00

Servicewide Issues : N05 (NON-NAT PLANTS)

N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)

Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)

N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)

V04 (Exotic Plant Management)

10-238 Package Number : 220

Problem Statement

Spalding, as with other land-based sites of Nez Perce NHP, has been identified as a source of exotic and noxious weeds that affect the cultural landscape and surrounding lands. Little if any of the original native plant community remains. Many disturbances (intensive grazing, agricultural use, road building and maintenance, burrowing animals, off-road vehicle use, construction and removal of home sites, and landscaping around house sites) have left large areas susceptible to invasions by exotic and noxious weed species.

Poison hemlock is the predominant noxious weed on about 18 acres of the Spalding site, while yellow starthistle dominates on about 25 park acres and many more on adjacent lands. Some of the other problem species include scotch and bull thistles, bindweed, teasel, black locust, and chicory. The turf lawn surrounding the visitor center is infested with dandelions and bindweed.

The grounds of the 100-acre Spalding site have many areas where the soil has been left bare and is rapidly being invaded by weeds.

Attempts are being made to control the spread of noxious weeds by various means, including timely mowing and cutting by hand, limited herbicide use, and operational and planning changes to use more revegetation. However, these methods--and the reasons for their importance--are not yet incorporated into the daily thinking of employees, managers, and planners. They are not automatically considered in the planning stages of new development projects.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Revegetate all necessary portions of the Spalding site under the recommendations established by the Cultural Landscape Management Plan being developed (NEPE-I-701.001). Reduce repeated trampling of desirable vegetation. Incorporate revegetation as a part of every development and weed-control project that is undertaken on the site.

Monitor revegetated areas for success and modify future plans according to the results so that future weed-control measures and landscaping efforts will have greater chance for success.

In FY97, \$7000 was received for restoration and reseeding the "agricultural" fields between the Green House and Maintenance area. The area was treated with roundup to kill all weeds and tilled in the fall of 1997. The ground was allowed to lie dormant until the spring at which time emergent weeds were again treated with roundup. The area was then disked and reseeded with a mix of native grasses.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1997:	NRPP	MIT	One-time	7.00	0.00
	TEMP\$-NR	ADM	One-time	1.30	0.02
			Subtotal:	8.30	0.02
1998:	RG-RM-NAT	MIT	One-time	9.80	0.30
	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	2.60	0.04
			Subtotal:	12.40	0.34
			Total:	20.70	0.36
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		MIT	Recurring	20.00	1.00
Year 3:		MIT	Recurring	18.00	1.00
Year 4:		MIT	Recurring	21.00	1.00
			Total:	59.00	3.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)
Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(6)

Last Update: 02/02/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-704.002
Priority: 999

Title : EAST KAMIAH - REVEGETATION
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 6.24 Unfunded: 37.00
Servicewide Issues : N05 (NON-NAT PLANTS)
N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)
V04 (Exotic Plant Management)
10-238 Package Number : 219

Problem Statement

East Kamiah is primarily known for two Nez Perce legend sites: the Heart of the Monster and the Liver of the Monster, vegetation-covered geologic features that rise above the general topography. The site is adjacent to a prehistoric/historic Nez Perce village and an historic Presbyterian mission facility. The Clearwater River borders the park site on the west.

Just as with White Bird and Spalding, East Kamiah is a source of exotic and noxious weeds that affect surrounding private land use. Specifically, approximately eight acres of park land between the interpretive overlook structure and the highway is heavily infested with spotted knapweed. Currently, the knapweed is managed by mechanical mowing that reduces the visual effects of the weed but does nothing to mitigate its impacts on other plant species at the site. Limited chemical treatments have also been used.

This tract has also had grazing by special use permit in the past, with unmonitored results. Grazing has been used in the past to help control weeds and potential wildfire fuels. Its success is in doubt. The future of permitted grazing at this site has not been determined (see NEPE-N-166.001).

Additionally the park must periodically cut back approximately two acres of black locust saplings to maintain the interpretive viewshed between the visitor overlook and the Liver of the Monster. The grassy area bounded by the parking lot, Clearwater River, and the walking path is infested with a wide diversity of exotic weeds.

The Heart of the Monster is a basaltic cone that requires at least annual removal of fast-growing trees and weeds that obscure
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the feature.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Revegetate portions of East Kamiah site following the recommendations established in the Cultural Landscape Management plan (NEPE-I-701.001) and cultural landscape report (NEPE-C-702.002). Incorporate mandatory revegetation as part of every development and weed-control project occurring within the park.

Monitor for success of revegetation and adjust operations accordingly. Cooperate with park neighbors and state and county weed groups to assure that future weed-control measures and landscaping efforts will have better chance for success.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998:	RG-RM-NAT	MIT	One-time	4.94	0.16
	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	1.30	0.02
			Subtotal:	6.24	0.18
				=====	
			Total:	6.24	0.18
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:		MIT	Recurring	10.00	0.10
Year 2:		MON	Recurring	1.00	0.00
		MIT	Recurring	10.00	0.10
			Subtotal:	11.00	0.10
Year 3:		MIT	Recurring	5.00	0.10
		MON	Recurring	4.00	0.10
			Subtotal:	9.00	0.20
Year 4:		MIT	Recurring	5.00	0.10
		MON	Recurring	2.00	0.00
			Subtotal:	7.00	0.10
				=====	
			Total:	37.00	0.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(6)

Last Update: 02/02/98
Initial Proposal: 1997

Project Statement

NEPE-I-704.003
Priority: 999

Title : WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD - REVEGETATION
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 2.96 Unfunded: 59.00
Servicewide Issues : N05 (NON-NAT PLANTS)
N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)
V04 (Exotic Plant Management)
10-238 Package Number : 220

Problem Statement

Whitebird Battlefield, as with other land-based sites of Nez Perce NHP, has been identified as a source of exotic and noxious weeds that affect the cultural landscape and surrounding lands. Little if any of the original native plant community remains. Many disturbances (intensive grazing, agricultural use, road building and maintenance, burrowing animals, off-road vehicle use, construction and removal of home sites, and landscaping around house sites) have left large areas susceptible to invasions by exotic and noxious weed species.

The battlefield has the Salmon River Weed Drainage district's largest outbreak of yellow starthistle, dominating about one third of the site. Some of the other problem species include scotch and bull thistles, bindweed, teasel, black locust, and chicory.

The site has been grazed intensively for many years and the native vegetation is largely gone.

Attempts are being made to control the spread of noxious weeds by various means, including timely mowing and cutting by hand, limited herbicide use, and operational and planning changes to use more revegetation. However, these methods--and the reasons for their importance--are not yet incorporated into the daily thinking of employees, managers, and planners. They are not automatically considered in the planning stages of new development projects.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Revegetate all necessary portions of the site under the recommendations established by the vegetation management plan
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being developed (NEPE-I-701.001). Reduce repeated trampling of desirable vegetation. Incorporate revegetation as a part of every development and weed-control project that is undertaken on the site.

Monitor revegetated areas for success and modify future plans according to the results so that future weed-control measures and landscaping efforts will have greater chance for success.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998:	RG-RM-NAT	MIT	One-time	1.66	0.10
	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	1.30	0.02
			Subtotal:	2.96	0.12
			Total:	2.96	0.12
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		MIT	Recurring	20.00	1.00
Year 3:		MIT	Recurring	18.00	1.00
Year 4:		MIT	Recurring	21.00	1.00
			Total:	59.00	3.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(6)

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/09/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-I-705.000
Priority: 999

Title : CONDUCT STUDY ON SHEEP FESCUE

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 4.00
Servicewide Issues : N06 (LAND USE PRAC)
N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Near the visitor center and along the highway at Spalding, there are small patches (an acre or two) of bunchgrass that have been extremely successful in maintaining their vigor and preventing the establishment of exotic and noxious weeds. This area reportedly was planted with sheep fescue (*Festuca ovina*) by the Idaho Transportation Department in 1975.

These patches are so impressive that in 1983 they were thought to be "significant remnant stands of native bunchgrass prairies ...that once were widespread on the Columbia Plateau" (Nez Perce NHP RMP update, 1984). The park began a management program for the plots that has been discontinued.

Because of the long-term success of this grass, the park would benefit by using the same species and methodology for future revegetation projects. The problem is that the park does not have information on the initial project. Sheep fescue is reported in the scientific literature as an alpine species, native to Idaho but growing mostly above timberline in the mountains. Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) is the arid grasslands species from the lowlands. But the taxonomy of these two species and their various subspecies is not clear, as evidenced by the lack of agreement. One author mentions that their ranges do overlap, and another even speculates that they crossbreed where they overlap. If pure sheep fescue is a distinctly alpine species, then the grass that is growing so well in the arid Spalding environment may be something else.

The park needs to know which subspecies (or cultivar variety) was used, as well as site preparation techniques, to determine whether this grass can be used to revegetate larger areas of the Idaho sites. This would give the park a very useful tool in the fight against noxious weeds as well as aiding in compliance with the new federal native plant policy. This directive requires

federal agencies to use "regionally native plants for landscaping"; to reduce the use of fertilizer, pesticide, and water; and to provide leadership in this type of landscaping.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Conduct a search for information pertaining to the original planting of sheep fescue at Spalding and determine the taxon (species, subspecies, or variety) used. Collect fertile specimens for identification by experts.

Attempt to find such information on the original planting as site preparation techniques, seed dispersal rates, fertilizers, use or types of herbicides, drill depths, weather conditions before and after planting, and moisture availability at stages of growth. Contact grass taxonomists to find the latest information on Idaho and sheep fescue and possible hybrids.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:	RES	One-time	4.00	0.50
Total:			4.00	0.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Last Update: 01/23/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-706.000
Priority: 999

Title : CANOE CAMP RESTORATION MONITORING

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 2.00
Servicewide Issues : N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
C16 (VEG SURVEY)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The Canoe Camp site was developed for visitor use in the summer of 1992. An interpretive walkway, a parking lot, and some interpretive displays were installed on the 2.5-acre site between the Clearwater River and U.S. Highway 12. Prior to NPS ownership, Canoe Camp had been a local picnic area.

Because of this area's archeological sensitivity, no underground sprinklers were installed during the renovation. Therefore, the revegetation planning centered on using species adapted to survive the climate without extra care. The plan called for sheep fescue (*Festuca ovina*) to be hydroseeded on the site to mitigate the disturbed soil and create a semblance of a historic landscape. Ponderosa pine saplings were planted in several locations throughout the site to augment the small population of mature ponderosas there.

Some landscaping and natural resource problems remain. The newly planted trees must be watered and monitored for their first few years to facilitate their survival or replacement. Non-native and somewhat invasive trees remain from the community park days. Sumacs along the river have developed a fungal pathogen, and weeds are invading around pine saplings where watering has provided a favorable habitat. The grass cover is not as thick as it should be for exclusion of weeds.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Monitor the Canoe Camp vegetation to follow the success of the plantings and to determine what further actions are needed. Incorporate the photomonitoring program being developed for the park. Future planting and maintenance should follow the recommendations in the Cultural Landscape Management Plan (NEPE-I-701.001).

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	MON	Recurring	1.00	0.01
Year 4:	MON	Recurring	1.00	0.01
			=====	=====
Total:			2.00	0.02

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/12/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

NEPE-I-707.000
Priority: 999

Title : REHAB PARKING AT OLD CHIEF JOSEPH CEMETARY

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 25.00
Servicewide Issues : N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
C15 (REHAB ETC.)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The Old Chief Joseph cemetery was authorized for inclusion in Nez Perce National Historical Park by the Nez Perce National Historical Park Additions Act of 1992. The site is composed of land held in trust for the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho for use as a cemetery and an approximately 5 acre buffer zone of NPS fee land along the northern boundary. The cemetery contains the remains of Chief Joseph, father of the Chief Joseph associated with the Nez Perce War of 1877. The site is also identified as the official starting point of the Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail. NPS management of the site began in 1993 with the signing of a cooperative agreement between the NPS and BIA.

Since the mid-1920s donation of the land by a local irrigation consortium the site has been neglected except for a brief period of intense CCC activity from 1939-1940. Local officials, citizens, and congressional delegates have pushed for increased federal attention to the site. A push for NPS stewardship of the site began in the 1940s and resulted in the site's inclusion in the park in 1993. NPS management of the site continues to make up for decades of neglect.

Present parking is unmarked and located on the gravel shoulder of heavily used Highway 82, the sole access to recreational opportunities surrounding Wallowa Lake and the Eagle Cap Wilderness. The location of the parking is such that parked vehicles and pedestrians are invisible to passing motorists until they are nearly on top of them and there is very little space between parked vehicles and passing traffic. The need for safer parking facilities is recognized by local and county governments and ODOT and is recorded in the park's GMP.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

This proposal seeks funding to:

- 1) DSC (or other A&E) to meet with park, Oregon Dept of Transportation (ODOT), Wallowa County Public Works, and BIA or tribal officials if necessary to identify traffic and parking problems.
- 2) DSC (or other A&E) to conduct design charette of alternatives and conduct review session involving above parties.
- 3) Specs and cost estimates to be prepared by DSC or A&E
- 4) funding request to be prepared for project funding
- 4) Park to provide tribal consultation if needed

Objective is to enhance existing parking facilities to provide safe parking and pedestrian access to site visitors and highway motorists, including designated paved individual parking areas, safe pedestrian access to cemetery from parking area, and increased visibility and signage to passing motorists.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	PRO	One-time	25.00	0.00
			=====	
Total:			25.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 C(4)

Last Update: 08/12/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

Project Statement

NEPE-I-709.000
Priority: 999

Title : REHAB PARKING JOSEPH CANYON OVERLOOK

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 195.00
Servicewide Issues : N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
C15 (REHAB ETC.)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

PRESENT STATUS Designated a National Park Service (NPS) site by the Nez Perce National Historical Park Additions Act (PL 102-576), this site, alongside Oregon State Route 3, one of two primary entrances to the Wallowa Valley, the site interprets the canyonland winter home of Nez Perce bands and serves as a gateway to park sites in Wallowa County, and, for visitors leaving the county, an introduction to park sites in Idaho, Washington, and Montana. The site is located along the designated auto route of Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail.

The site currently consists of a gravel pullout approximately 540' by 140' in extremely poor condition. The site receives an average of 150 vehicles per day during summer months and concentrated between the hours of 10AM and 2PM. Entrance and egress into the site is insufficient and creates a safety hazard to site visitors and passing motorists. Unmarked parking results in inefficient use of available space and additional safety hazards for site pedestrians. A barrier system of boulders has been the constant target of graffiti and vandals have rolled boulders into the canyon below. Social trails leading down the slope have led to soil erosion and formation of small gullies. The site's continued use as an 'unimproved reststop' has resulted in sanitation problems and associated litter and odors adversely affect the ambiance and interpretation of this spectacular view. The park's recently approved GMP recommends the addition of restroom facilities. A large interpretive panel was recently removed as a result of combined vandalism and deterioration. Highway traffic noise also detracts visitor experience. This proposal also addresses the current lack of NPS, interpretive, and informational signage.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

This proposal seeks funding to: 1) replace existing parking area
Nez Perce National Historical Park Resource Management Plan, 08/99

with paved parking and individually designated parking spots; 2) replace barrier system with stone post/wooden rail fencing; 3) install concrete vault toilets and vegetative screening; 4) install NPS site, directional, informational, and interpretive signage; and 5) construct 500 foot ADA compliant interpretive trail.

\$32,000 in matching funds have been provided by the Oregon Trails Coordinating Council as a donation toward this project.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	PRO	One-time	195.00	0.00
			=====	
Total:			195.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 C(4)

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/12/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

NEPE-I-710.000
Priority: 999

Title : REHAB VC/OFFICES - RELOCATE MAINTENANCE - BIHO

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 3145.30
Servicewide Issues : N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
C15 (REHAB ETC.)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Existing facilities for staff and visitor use are inadequate, overcrowded and obsolete. Visitation has tripled (to 65,000 per year) since the building was completed in 1968. Park staff has increased and more equipment and supplies are being added to accommodate the growing number of visitors every year. Maintenance operations and curatorial functions have overflowed into empty employee housing as a strictly temporary measure. Renovating and expanding the visitor center/headquarters, redesigning the trailhead parking, providing a centralized maintenance facility with adequate storage for construction materials and snowplowing vehicles that meets all safety codes, and screening the housing area and visitor center with vegetation would: *expand capacity of existing support systems to meet contemporary needs; *provide space to allow for badly needed improvement of interpretation, visitor circulation, offices, curatorial functions, and maintenance; *reduce visual intrusions from the historic scene and visitor use areas; *provide a safe maintenance facility that meets safety standards and codes, especially those for fire, interior venting, and flammable materials storage.

Since the Big Hole National Battlefield Visitor Center was constructed in 1968, park visitation has increased from approximately 25,000 to 65,000 people annually. Battlefield staff have increased, more equipment and supplies are being added, and more space is needed.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Rehabilitate 3,850 sq. ft. visitor center/headquarters building built in 1968, and expand by 2,025 sq. ft. (53%). Build a centralized 5,000 sq. ft. maintenance facility and a 1,000 sq. ft. open storage area for maintenance. Work includes:

- 1) provide interpretive elements that support Nez Perce NHP story at Big Hole;
- 2) renovate exhibits area to integrate with rest of facility, eliminate dark and excessive volumes, and display objects related to Big Hole;
- 3) renovate vista room to maximize expansive view of battlefield;
- 4) add separate audiovisual/meeting room, to remove function from the vista room;
- 5) redesign trailhead parking to reduce visual impacts;
- 6) relocate and consolidate sales function adjacent to lobby area;
- 7) add vestibule for airlock, and new corridor so visitors can access restrooms without going through staff work area;
- 8) lower roof profile by eliminating visually intrusive "tipi" element;
- 9) screen building and housing area with landscaping;
- 10) eliminate maintenance space in visitor center and employee housing;
- 11) develop new maintenance facility in location properly screened from visitor use areas;
- 12) eliminate curatorial functions in employee housing;
- 13) provide adequate facilities in renovated visitor center space;
- 14) upgrade utilities.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 4:	PRO	One-time	3145.30	0.00
			=====	
Total:			3145.30	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes :

Explanation:

Project Statement NEPE-I-711.000
Last Update: 08/12/99 Priority: 999
Initial Proposal: 1999

Title : DEVELOP INTERPRETIVE FACILITY - NESPELEM, WA

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 4155.00
Servicewide Issues : C39 (HERTAGE ED)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : N00 (Resource and Visitor Use
Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

An interpretive center in Nespelem is needed to educate visitors about this final, continuing chapter in the story of the flight of the non-treaty Nez Perce in 1877, their surrender, and their exile from their homeland. Cooperative planning and management of the center between the NPS and Colville Confederated Tribes will allow visitors access to aspects of Nez Perce culture and tribal perceptions of that culture and history not otherwise possible. The community of Nespelem provides an opportunity for non-Indians to understand and experience modern reservation life. A center in this location will also serve to orient visitors to the entire Nez Perce story, and to the rest of the park that comprises 38 sites scattered over four other states. Currently, information about this area is provided on an informal basis at Lake Roosevelt NRA, about 20 miles away. Many people come to Nespelem to see the cemetery where Chief Joseph is buried, and because they have a poor understanding of traditional practices and modern Indian communities, they are often disillusioned. Their presence also intrudes on the residential area adjacent to the cemetery, on the spiritual values associated with the cemetery, and on personal observances that take place there. An interpretive center would educate visitors as to appropriate behavior at the cemetery.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Construct a 4,130 SF interpretive center in Nespelem, WA, to interpret the ongoing exile of non-treaty Nez Perce after their surrender in 1877.

Work includes:

1) provide interpretive elements that tell the exile story and support the full Nez Perce NHP story;

2) functional spaces including: entry, lobby, sales area, interpretive work space, administrative office, curatorial storage space, custodial space, exhibits area, audiovisual/meeting room, restrooms;

3) parking lot

4) water-efficient landscaping;

5) sustainable construction and systems; and

6) design appropriate to the surroundings.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 4:	INT	One-time	4155.00	0.00
			=====	
Total:			4155.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EIS (ENV. IMPACT STATEMENT)

Explanation:

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/12/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

NEPE-I-712.000
Priority: 999

Title : REROUTE POWER AND UTILITY LINES - BIHO

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 86.00
Servicewide Issues : C15 (REHAB ETC.)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Vigilante Electric power and utility lines entering Big Hole National Battlefield from the northeast and paralleling the eastern boundary fence are a landscape intrusion to the surrounding view from the battlefield.

This project would eliminate this cultural and visual landscape intrusion.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Remove approximately five miles of above ground power and utility company lines entering Big Hole National Battlefield from the northeast. These power and utility lines would be rerouted to above ground lines paralleling Montana State Highway 43 from the Gibbonsville turnoff to the Big Hole National Battlefield residential area. The power and utility lines would then be buried underground from a junction pole within the residential area to the various residences and the Visitor Center, a distance of approximately one-half mile. It would take a work crew from Vigilante Electric, of Dillon, Montana, approximately one week to accomplish this project.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 4:	PRO	One-time	86.00	0.00
			=====	=====
Total:			86.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EIS (ENV. IMPACT STATEMENT)

Explanation:

Project Statement

NEPE-I-820.001

Last Update: 01/23/98

Priority: 999

Initial Proposal: 1995

Title : RESOURCE RANGER STAFFING

Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 5.00 Unfunded: 100.00

Servicewide Issues : C72 (PROTECTION)
N22 (VIS USE-DEV ZN)

Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)

N-RMAP Program codes : N00 (Resource and Visitor Use
Management)

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Nez Perce NHP has no commissioned rangers to cover resource protection incidents occurring on the five NPS-owned sites scattered across northcentral Idaho and western Montana.

The number of incidents occurring in the park is relatively low, but this may be partially due to the lack of patrols to detect problems. Violations involving vandalism, illegal firearms, poaching, DUIs, disorderly conduct, metal-detecting, and trespass-grazing are not uncommon. Due to remoteness of sites, short operating hours, and insufficient staffing, the park does not adequately monitor dangers to archeological, historical, and natural features.

Little is known about activity on or near the park sites after the staff leaves each day. Vandalism has occurred to features in the past, and as visitation increases the potential for damage grows.

In the past, one of the regular duties of the chief ranger was to patrol park sites to develop a knowledge base of the resource and to search for evidence of active or past violations. Now, enforcement is not being addressed.

Because the park sites are disjunct and surrounded by other landowners, the spread of a fire from inside or outside a park site would be rapid under most burning conditions and control efforts would be difficult. There is no enforcement of burning restrictions and prohibitions at outlying sites. Long distances and lack of trained fire-fighting staff make fire response difficult. Consequently NPS fire protection at its sites is mostly impossible and must be provided for by agreements with local fire suppression agencies.

Livestock grazing is common near almost all park sites and may result in trespassing on NPS lands. The few observations made by the small staff working standard hours may not reflect actual violations and the resulting resource damage. Hunting also occurs adjacent to all park sites, mostly after seasonal staff reductions have occurred. While the park does not have an extensive history of recorded hunting or trapping violations, the incident rate may not reflect the actual number of violations. Again, a small staff working standard hours may not have a true picture of the activities occurring while the sites are not staffed. The discovery of a dead hawk at White Bird in November, 1994 is one more illustration of the problem.

The park's two extremely valuable museum collections are housed at Spalding and Big Hole, neither of which has a commissioned ranger on staff. Breaches of security at the collections must involve external law enforcement assistance.

Nez Perce NHP's land protection plan was initially approved in 1984 and amended in 1986, with addenda in 1986, 1989, and 1990. The addition of 14 new sites in 1994 has made a new LPP essential.

Other threats to park resources have not been identified, and some park boundaries have not been surveyed and accurately marked. Threats to viewsheds from many types of adjacent developments appear constantly, but the park has not had a clear program (nor staff time) to identify and work on these threats.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Establish law enforcement staffing and patrol activities for archeological sites and features, historic structures, and protected natural resources. A ranger should be assigned primarily to resource management projects, but could be available to make contacts with visitors who violate any other park regulations. The ranger would provide more effective coverage of park sites as he/she would be engaged in field activities most of the time. Work to develop cooperative agreements with local police jurisdictions where possible.

Make use of opportunities for community education on park resource protection issues. Assist park management in preparing and submitting an updated land protection plan that incorporates all the new sites.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
1995: PKBASE-OT	PRO	Recurring	5.00	0.15	
Total:			=====	5.00	0.15
-----UNFUNDED-----					
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
Year 1:	PRO	Recurring	25.00	0.50	
Year 2:	PRO	Recurring	25.00	0.50	
Year 3:	PRO	Recurring	25.00	0.50	
Year 4:	PRO	Recurring	25.00	0.50	
Total:			=====	100.00	2.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E

Last Update: 01/09/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-820.002
Priority: 9

Title : SURVEY PARK BOUNDARIES
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 73.00
Servicewide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)
C73 (ADJ LANDUSE)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number : 191

Problem Statement

Many of the park boundaries have not been adequately researched or officially surveyed, established, fenced, and posted. This condition limits NPS's ability to accurately define federal lands, protect park resources, and fulfill management objectives.

Because of confusion over boundary locations, the park may be ignoring lands it is mandated to protect and may be taking actions on non-federally owned lands. The ambiguity also creates confusion for the public who may be unaware of park boundaries or think they are accurately marked by fences. Posting the boundaries would enhance the rangers' abilities to enforce regulations including those relating to the protection of natural and cultural resources.

Once established legally all the site boundaries should be geographically referenced and entered into the GIS system. Currently the park has very little boundary data in GIS.

The boundary situation has existed to some degree since the park was established in 1965. Especially since the passage of the additions bill in 1992, all park-owned acquisitions need to be carefully surveyed to prevent the perpetuation of the problem. With threats of new development and continuing encroachment around park sites, this issue is becoming one of the critical issues the park will face in the near future.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Research legal records to determine land ownership descriptions. Get assistance from other agencies (such as BLM) or contract with official surveyors to establish boundary lines for the park. If a discrepancy is found with the current understanding of a boundary location, notify adjacent land owners and the public of the NPS's

intent to correct the boundary lines.

Alter fence locations to coincide with new information. Post the correct boundary lines. Repair or replace fencelines and boundary signs on a cyclic maintenance schedule or as needed.

Enter all information on site boundaries into GIS once the boundaries have been surveyed and clearly established.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	ADM	Recurring	1.00	0.00
	RES	One-time	10.00	0.00
	PRO	Recurring	10.00	0.20
	Subtotal:		21.00	0.20
Year 2:	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.00
	PRO	Recurring	10.00	0.20
	Subtotal:		12.00	0.20
Year 3:	ADM	Recurring	10.00	0.50
	RES	Recurring	10.00	0.50
	Subtotal:		20.00	1.00
Year 4:	ADM	Recurring	5.00	0.20
	RES	Recurring	15.00	0.30
	Subtotal:		20.00	0.50
			=====	=====
Total:			73.00	1.90

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 A(3)

Project Statement

NEPE-I-820.003

Last Update: 02/02/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

Priority: 999

Title : LAND PROTECTION PLAN PREPARATION
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 8.40 Unfunded: 45.00
Servicewide Issues : N16 (NEAR-PARK DEV)
N20 (BASELINE DATA)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : E00 (Environmental Planning and
Compliance)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park's initial land protection plan was approved in 1984. It was amended in 1986 with addenda in 1986, 1989, and 1990.

The park has changed drastically since 1990, as have the conditions under which it operates. Fourteen new sites were added to the park in 1994, and the park has divided them into four management units. One of the new sites (Big Hole) is fee-owned and one is leased (Bear Paw). Both have the potential for more land acquisition, and NPS is working with adjacent land owners. NPS is also working to acquire about eight acres as a buffer for one of the new cooperatively managed sites--at Old Chief Joseph's Gravesite (OR).

The need for a new plan was again called for in the 1994-1997 GMP process.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Assist park management in the preparation of a new land protection plan that includes all park sites and acquired lands. Assistance can include preparation of GIS themes, monitoring zones, boundary surveying and marking, and planning. The plan will give management a useful tool in working to protect park lands and resources from outside threats.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998:	PKBASE-NR	RES	Recurring	4.24	0.07
	PKBASE-OT	RES	Recurring	4.16	0.08
			Subtotal:	8.40	0.15
				=====	
			Total:	8.40	0.15
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:		ADM	One-time	30.00	0.60
Year 4:		RES	One-time	15.00	0.00
			Total:	45.00	0.60
				=====	

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 B(11)

Last Update: 02/02/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-820.004
Priority: 999

Title : IDENTIFICATION OF EXTERNAL PARK THREATS
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 1.26 Unfunded: 50.00
Servicewide Issues : N16 (NEAR-PARK DEV)
C73 (ADJ LANDUSE)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Threats to park resources from outside site boundaries are arising more and more frequently. Development is increasing in the previously remote areas of the inland Northwest, northern Rocky Mountains, and northern Montana plains.

Outside developments that can impact park resources--largely due to population increases in surrounding areas--include logging, construction of roads and structures, mining and drilling, noxious weed invasions, etc. These activities, or the processes that result (such as erosion or air pollution) can impact the park's viewsheds and cultural landscapes, as well as its waters, grasslands, vegetation, or the natural quiet and night sky of the rural areas.

Currently the park's unit managers are working with adjacent landowners and agencies to identify the major threats outside their boundaries and to attempt to reduce or remove the impacts. Other park staff illuminate new threats as they encounter them. As much as possible park employees attend meetings of adjacent planning groups and make NPS concerns known.

Inevitably unanticipated threats will arise, especially within the new sites in the park.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Conduct a thorough analysis of threats and potential threats on lands adjacent to all 38 park sites. In conjunction with development of the park's new land protection plan, identify all adjacent landowners using GIS (a theme to be developed in the park's new system) and the potential threats that could be posed to the park from their lands.

Assist the superintendent in working to mitigate or eliminate threats.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998: PKBASE-NR	RES	Recurring	1.26	0.02
			=====	
Total:			1.26	0.02

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:	ADM	Cyclic	50.00	0.30
			=====	
Total:			50.00	0.30

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Last Update: 01/09/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-I-820.005
Priority: 999

Title : IDENTIFICATION OF SENSITIVE AREA USE
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 45.00
Servicewide Issues : C71 (VISIT IMPCT)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The sites of Nez Perce NHP contain a number of sensitive resources including marked and unmarked burials, traditional use areas, and culturally affiliated locales, as well as revegetated and recovering landscapes, riparian areas, and other fragile resources. Visitor activities at most park sites are currently unmanaged, unmonitored, and largely unidentified.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Park staff needs to monitor current uses and, in consultation with tribes and resource specialists, develop carrying capacities, determine appropriate uses, formulate visitor use rules and plans to inform visitors, and implement behavior-modifying measures where necessary to ensure that the primary values and integrity of each site are maintained.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
			=====		
Total:			0.00	0.00	
-----UNFUNDED-----					
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
Year 2:	MIT	Recurring	5.00	0.00	
	MON	Recurring	10.00	0.10	
	Subtotal:		15.00	0.10	
Year 3:	MON	Recurring	10.00	0.10	
	MIT	Recurring	5.00	0.00	
	Subtotal:		15.00	0.10	
Year 4:	MON	Recurring	10.00	0.10	
	MIT	Recurring	5.00	0.00	
	Subtotal:		15.00	0.10	
			=====		
Total:			45.00	0.30	

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/12/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

NEPE-I-820.006
Priority: 999

Title : CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AND RESOURCE DESIGN PLAN - BEPA
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 29.20
Servicewide Issues : C71 (VISIT IMPCT)
C20 (PRGM DEV)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : N00 (Resource and Visitor Use
Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Bear Paw Battlefield, a National Historic Landmark, is the site of the final battle of the Nez Perce War of 1877. The battlefield was first documented in the 1920's and 1930's by L. V. McWhorter in an attempt to locate activities that occurred during the battle. The State of Montana developed the site into a State Park and utilized McWhorter's documentation stakes as a base for a trail. The trail winds around the battlefield and provides visitors with access to locations of both sensitive (gravesites) and sacred nature. In association with the trail are a number of "social" trails leading to tipi rings, rifle pits, and other sensitive locations, none of which have NPS interpretation or purpose. No studies have been undertaken by the NPS to determine the most adequate route of a trail, parking locations, access to the site, or location of visitor contact station, with long term protection of the site, the archeological/historical resources, or cultural landscapes in mind.

Without this plan, resources such as gravesites, rifle pits, and sacred sites will continue to be exposed to visitation and vandalism. This plan will enable the NPS to plan for the long term protection of these significant resources. The planning process will include tribal and local interest groups. This project will be supplemented by archeological mapping which is taking place in 1998.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Develop a site plan to guide park staff in visitor use, resource protection, and maintenance of cultural resources and landscapes on the site.

This would include:

1. The implementation of management zones (as prescribed in the GMP);
2. Design of visitor use areas such as entrance location, contact station, and a trail plan;
3. Determination of wayside exhibit locations; and
4. Identification of sensitive locations.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	PRO	One-time	29.20	0.00
Total:			29.20	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 B

Last Update: 08/12/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-N-100.000
Priority: 999

Title : NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Funding Status: Funded: 36.45 Unfunded: 111.00
Servicewide Issues : N24 (OTHER (NATURAL))
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The Integrated Resource Program Manager (IRPM) is the only full-time employee assigned to natural resource duties at Nez Perce NHP. This person must plan, budget, and implement the entire natural resource program. In addition, the IRPM acts as division chief and is a member of the superintendent's management staff. This requires an increasing amount of time to be spent on issues of a parkwide nature, not just resources management. Seasonal staffing has been extremely limited. As a result, the NRM program has been almost entirely reactive and scattered, lacking depth and focus.

The scope of the natural resources program is steadily expanding as the park grows and reorganizes, as it participates in more and more cooperative agreements and partnerships, and as natural resource issues in and around the park change.

The nature of Nez Perce NHP's geography--with many relatively small disjunct pieces of land--makes it necessary for the park to participate in planning and land management projects beyond its borders, including natural resource areas. It is impossible for one person even at a minimal level to plan and operate the multitude of programs, carry out field work and data analysis, and stay in contact with adjacent land owners and land management agencies and their activities.

An assessment of staffing needs was conducted via the Resources Management Assessment Program (RMAP) in 1994 before the new sites were fully added to the park. It showed that Nez Perce NHP should have 15 FTEs for proper natural resource stewardship for park lands. Currently the park staff devotes less than three FTEs to these needs.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Add one new natural resource position immediately to address vegetation management, including the prescribed fire management and monitoring program. This would begin to fulfill the recognized needs for staffing the program.

It would also free the Integrated Resources Program Manager to devote more time to other urgent needs, such as: resource management program planning, direction, and implementation; coordinating integrated pest management; inventory and monitoring of fauna and flora; addressing other park issues as a member of the superintendent's management squad; and cooperation with adjacent agencies and landowners.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

			-----FUNDED-----		
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1995:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	5.00	0.10
1996:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	5.00	0.10
1997:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	4.50	0.07
1998:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	4.39	0.07
1999:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	4.39	0.07
2000:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	4.39	0.07
2001:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	4.39	0.07
2002:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	4.39	0.07
Total:				=====	
				36.45	0.62

			-----UNFUNDED-----		
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:		ADM	Recurring	27.00	1.00
Year 2:		ADM	Recurring	27.00	1.00
Year 3:		ADM	Recurring	28.00	1.00
Year 4:		ADM	Recurring	29.00	1.00
Total:				=====	
				111.00	4.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E

Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-N-101.000
Priority: 6

Title : RESEARCH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 25.00
Servicewide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes : S00 (Science Consultation and Oversight)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

A wealth of opportunities exists for research on the park's natural resources in areas such as: baseline inventories, ecological phenomena, hydrology, geomorphology, horticulture, vegetation, wildlife, riparian zones, wetlands, and geology. The park staff cannot conduct research with existing staff, time, and expertise.

Staffing constraints have forced natural resource management to operate in a largely reactive mode, and research needs and opportunities have not been assessed. Outside researchers have not been contacted and encouraged to conduct studies concerning the park's unique and diverse resources.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Assess the park's natural resource research needs in priority order, with particular consideration of how natural resources management research can participate in solving park problems. The assessment will be the cornerstone of efforts to contact potential outside researchers to familiarize them with study opportunities and the park's unique resources. NPS should encourage researchers to conduct studies in parks, and this way the park will engender more projects than would ordinarily be undertaken.

This program must be attached to the special use permit system, allowing responsibilities and restrictions for working within the national park to be clearly delineated.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:	RES	One-time	10.00	0.20
Year 4:	RES	One-time	15.00	0.00
			=====	=====
Total:			25.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 B(4)

Project Statement

NEPE-N-120.001

Last Update: 08/12/99

Priority: 999

Initial Proposal: 1995

Title : GRAZING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00

Servicewide Issues : N06 (LAND USE PRAC)

N19 (CONSUMPT USE)

Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)

N-RMAP Program codes : Z00 (Grazing Management)

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

A grazing management plan for East Kamiah was approved in 1990. However, the plan only addressed horse use on less than 10 acres of park land (east of the highway) and called for vegetation monitoring. Apparently no monitoring or baseline data collection ever took place, and the park has since permitted horse grazing on a different tract of land at the site (west of the highway).

There is no grazing management plan for White Bird Battlefield, but the site has a baseline vegetation inventory and regularly scheduled monitoring. It encompasses over 1,200 acres of permittable land and was grazed from the park's inception in 1965 until 1995. It is generally agreed that livestock grazing on the site has occurred almost continually since at least the early 1800s by the Nez Perce and by settlers. Prehistoric and historic people have used the area as a village site and later as a settlement area, practicing extensive agriculture or combinations of agriculture and grazing of horses, cattle, and sheep.

Non-transferable annual grazing permits have been issued at White Bird Battlefield since 1965. Grazing schedules have varied in duration and time of year. Grazing on the unit was terminated in the latter end of 1995 due to resource damage.

Although documentation on the kind and intensity of past grazing practices is sketchy, some studies have indicated that past overgrazing has been responsible for impacting the densities of native species. Very successful invasions by a wide variety of exotic and noxious weeds have occurred. Researchers from the University of Idaho have inspected the site and concur that the native vegetation has been impacted. They are uncertain whether permitted levels of grazing negatively affected the site.

Within White Bird, 175 acres of previously cultivated land was
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successfully planted with a mixture of native species, predominantly bluebunch wheatgrass, in March, 1992. Despite numerous predictions of failure due to the dryland conditions and the region being in the midst of a multi-year drought, the seedlings successfully established themselves. The park's latest program followed recommendations from NRCS specialists to restrict grazing on the revegetation site for one or two seasons, depending on the health and vigor of the plants as determined by monitoring.

Grazing impacts must be assessed and mitigating strategies implemented as soon as possible on all park sites where grazing is to continue, in order to reduce resource degradation and to help ensure success of ongoing revegetation and weed control efforts. The positive and negative aspects of grazing at different levels must be weighed against management's overall objectives for the site. Factors such as interpretation, site development and maintenance, wildfire prevention, and natural and cultural resource protection must be considered.

Another objective of the park in grazing management is to reduce the potential fire fuel loads on the site. The only park wildland fire fighting vehicle is at Spalding.

The effects of grazing livestock on NPS-owned land and its relationship to visitor perceptions, and the potential impacts to archeological resources, also have not been investigated.

A good understanding of grazing impacts is important for establishing and maintaining this rangeland community. Grazing of livestock may actually help protect cultural resources and features while maintaining historic scenes to the benefit of interpretation.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In 1995, the park decided not to renew grazing permits and therefore do away with grazing on any of the sites of the park. No further action is recommended under this section at this time.

Grazing management may be a viable option to management of exotic species and in some aspects of a revegetation program. This will need to be examined at the appropriate time.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 B(10)

Last Update: 01/09/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-N-120.002
Priority: 999

Title : MONITOR GRAZING IMPACTS
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 4.00 Unfunded: 8.00
Servicewide Issues : N19 (CONSUMPT USE)
N06 (LAND USE PRAC)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : Z00 (Grazing Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Grazing permits have been issued at some sites since the beginning of the park in 1965 without monitoring of impacts, until recently at White Bird. In 1995 the park determined that re-issuing grazing permits to be detrimental to park resources, however there have been special use permits issued for one horse and one mule at the White Bird Village site from 1996 through 1999.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Grazing is not currently permitted on park operated sites.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1995:	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	2.00	0.05
1996:	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	2.00	0.05
Total:				4.00	0.10
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:		MON	Recurring	4.00	0.10
Year 2:		MON	Recurring	4.00	0.10
Total:				8.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)
Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)
Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(2)

Project Statement
NEPE-N-300.000
Last Update: 01/09/98
Priority: 999
Initial Proposal: 1997

Title : WILDLIFE

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes : W00 (Wildlife Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The culture and traditions of the area are closely tied to the native fauna. An understanding of species of each park site is fundamental to proper management of the resources or the park.

The need for basic base-line inventories of wildlife is basic to the management of this park's resources. Small staff, trained personnel, and budget present problems to this program. The park has no good handle on the wildlife resources that lie within the boundaries or the implications of management actions on wildlife.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Inventories need to be conducted for base-line wildlife resources of the park. This includes inventory of native species, distribution, population sizes, species of special concern, species possibly extirpated from park areas, and historic locations of present species.

A monitoring program needs to be developed to measure progress in species management, as well as changes to species as a result of management actions. This program needs to be closely tied to the fire management and IPM programs.

All information needs to be recorded and entered into the park GIS, where appropriate, for use in planning and management purposes.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(2)

Last Update: 08/12/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-N-301.001
Priority: 1

Title : DEVELOP ACCURATE SPECIES LISTS
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 54.26 Unfunded: 90.00
Servicewide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)
N02 (T&E ANIMAL)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : W00 (Wildlife Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park has no baseline inventory of its zoological resources. There is no parkwide species list; and no inventory of endangered, threatened, or rare animals or their habitats has been conducted.

All NPS managers are mandated by law and policy to "know the nature and condition of the natural resources under their stewardship..." and to "assemble baseline inventory data describing the natural resources...and will monitor those resources." A complete faunal inventory for all lands in Nez Perce NHP is needed to comply with these policies, as well as with the requirements of NPS-75, natural resources inventory and monitoring guideline.

Partial species lists have been compiled from various sources (birding groups, fishermen, researchers) for various animal groups at some of the sites. None is complete or up-to-date.

A search for endangered, threatened, and rare animal species needs to be conducted at park sites. The park cannot say with certainty that projects will not impact these species if there has been no study of them. Management for their protection is hampered by the lack of information.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Conduct a thorough wildlife inventory, including fish and birds, of each of the park sites, beginning with the land-based sites. The inventory should at least include accurate identifications, approximate distribution maps, habitat and behavior descriptions, and the presence and condition of endangered or threatened species. Integrate the study with the park's photomonitoring and GIS programs that are under development.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998:	PKBASE-NR	RES	One-time	1.26	0.02
	NR-I&M	RES	One-time	53.00	0.00
			Subtotal:	54.26	0.02
			Total:	54.26	0.02
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:		RES	Recurring	15.00	0.30
Year 4:		RES	Recurring	75.00	0.50
			Total:	90.00	0.80

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(2)

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/09/98
Initial Proposal: 1997

NEPE-N-301.002
Priority: 999

Title : SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : N02 (T&E ANIMAL)
N17 (BIODIVERSITY)
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes : W00 (Wildlife Management)
W03 (Threatened & Endangered Animal
Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

With no baseline inventory of zoological resources, the park is in no position to study, protect, or manage endangered, threatened, or rare animals or their habitats.

The mandate to "know the nature and condition of the natural resources under their stewardship..." and to "assemble baseline inventory data describing the natural resources...and will monitor those resources," places park managers in the unenviable position of not being able to adequately address NEPA, ESA, or other compliance with regards to sensitive species.

The 1997 GMP specifically called for surveys to be conducted at the following sites: Old Chief Joseph Gravesite, Big Hole National Battlefield, and Bear Paw Battlefield.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In conjunction with wildlife inventories called for in NEPE-N-301.001 include literature and other agency data of historic ranges, species descriptions, and the presence and condition of endangered or threatened species. The study should also be integrated with the GIS program that is under development.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(2)

Last Update: 01/09/98
Initial Proposal: 1997

Project Statement

NEPE-N-302.001
Priority: 999

Title : BEAVER
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.50 Unfunded: 15.00
Servicewide Issues : N01 (NAT ANML OVPOP)
C10 (INVENTORY)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : W00 (Wildlife Management)
W06 (Native Animal Species Population
Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Natural actions of beavers may be contributing to the damage of the historic scene on the Big Hole National Battlefield. Damming of the North Fork of the Big Hole River and creation of more wetland areas provides additional habitat for willow and other aquatic plant species. A study is needed to identify beaver population thresholds and control actions to take if thresholds are exceeded.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Conduct a study of the carrying capacity of the lands within BIHO for beaver and implement management actions to control excesses in population to protect landscape and aquatic resources.

In the summer of 1997, a study was conducted on beaver at Big Hole in which it was determined that approximately 20 beaver were on the site. Carrying capacity was determined to be @50, via forage availability and cutting measurements. Beaver did not appear to have any adverse impact on willow, however no studies on damming of the river and subsequent rise of surrounding land water tables were conducted. Willow are spreading outward from the river into new areas where the water table has changed. This may be due to water seepage from irrigation ditches or through the activity of beaver.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1997:	CRPP	RES	One-time	0.50	0.01
				=====	
Total:				0.50	0.01
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:		RES	One-time	10.00	0.50
Year 3:		RES	One-time	5.00	0.30
				=====	
Total:				15.00	0.80

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(7)

Last Update: 06/23/99
Initial Proposal: 1998

Project Statement

NEPE-N-302.002
Priority: 999

Title : UNGULATES
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 1.30 Unfunded: 6.40
Servicewide Issues : N01 (NAT ANML OVPOP)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : W00 (Wildlife Management)
W06 (Native Animal Species Population
Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

For several years, large numbers of elk have migrated onto the Big Hole site in the late fall and have remained in the area until spring and sometimes into the summer. In the early spring large numbers of animals congregate on the hillslopes and cause considerable damage to the grassy areas of the historic landscape. A study of beaver in the area indicated that most of the damage to willow in the area comes from elk browsing the tops.

Several moose have set up territories on the battlefield as well as a few mule deer.

In order to properly manage large mammals such as these, resource personnel need to have a good understanding of the area carrying capacity, the goals of state wildlife agencies and other land managers in the area, and how all parties can work together.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

This program would provide funding for resource managers to work with state game managers in developing working relationships in wildlife management. Research funded here would provide park staff with information on the carrying capacity of the site and aid in the establishment of cooperative measures to be taken when those thresholds were reached or exceeded.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998: PKBASE-NR	RES	Recurring	1.30	0.02
			=====	
Total:			1.30	0.02
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 4:	MIT	Recurring	6.40	0.10
			=====	
Total:			6.40	0.10

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(7)

Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1997

Project Statement

NEPE-N-303.001
Priority: 9

Title : MONITORING
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 1.30 Unfunded: 32.00
Servicewide Issues : N01 (NAT ANML OVPOP)
N17 (BIODIVERSITY)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : W00 (Wildlife Management)
W06 (Native Animal Species Population
Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

NEPE does not regularly conduct monitoring of the bird populations. There is a need to determine long-term changes in bird populations, particularly migratory birds, that may be impacted by management actions or inactions. We do not have any baseline data on impacts of maintenance of cultural landscapes, exotic species such as black locust or yellow starthistle change to native habitats, impacts of prescribed fire, changes in neo-tropical migrants, etc.

There is a need to establish long-term monitoring of bird populations in numerous habitat types in the park. There are no transects established and no data has been collected due to shortage of personnel, funding, or adequate training.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Conduct regular periodic bird surveys, particularly in those areas where vegetation changes are occurring such as in areas of revegetation and prescribed fire, and establish transects in riparian zones.

Because of the unique location and habitat of Big Hole, it is recommended that a MAPS station be established to aid in monitoring fire effects on bird population dynamics. This station monitors avian breeding, survivorship, and recruitment into an area over an extended period of time (a minimum of 10 years). Recruit a biological technician or long-term volunteer to conduct surveys. Additionally, participate in Breeding Bird Surveys being conducted near park sites.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998: PKBASE-NR	RES	Recurring	1.30	0.02
			=====	
Total:			1.30	0.02
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	RES	One-time	7.00	0.30
Year 2:	RES	Recurring	8.00	0.30
Year 3:	RES	Recurring	8.00	0.30
Year 4:	RES	Recurring	9.00	0.30
			=====	
Total:			32.00	1.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(2)

Last Update: 01/09/98
Initial Proposal: 1997

Project Statement

NEPE-N-304.001
Priority: 999

Title : DEVELOP MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 8.00
Servicewide Issues : N00 (FISHERIES)
N02 (T&E ANIMAL)
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes : W00 (Wildlife Management)
W02 (Native Aquatic Animal Management &
Monitoring)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Trends in fisheries habitat indicate that native species are on declines throughout the Pacific Northwest. There may be many reasons for these declines, but some are: habitat modification, reduction of appropriate spawning grounds, over harvest, dewatering, etc. Some of these situations have occurred on or near NEPE sites. Research or even basic information on native fish species on or near park sites has been of a low priority, but with dangers to fish populations, the park cannot afford the no action attitude.

Many programs that are proposed in the park have the ability to affect or alter fish populations or habitat. Managers need basic information on species, population sizes, areas of use, water quality, and creel census in order to make informed and appropriate decisions on management actions in the park.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Work with state, Tribal, and other agencies in developing information on species of use, population sizes, dynamics, habitat, water quality, and other information that will enable park managers to make effective and sound decisions in actions that could or do affect fish or hydrologic resources.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.10
Year 2:	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.10
Year 3:	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.10
Year 4:	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.10
			=====	=====
Total:			8.00	0.40

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(6)

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

NEPE-N-305.001
Priority: 999

Title : BUTTERFLIES OF LAPWAI
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 15.00
Servicewide Issues : N17 (BIODIVERSITY)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : W00 (Wildlife Management)
W01 (Native Terrestrial Animal
Management & Monitoring)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The name of the town of Lapwai, Idaho is an English derivation of the Nez Perce word meaning, "home of the butterflies". Stories abound of seeing thousands of butterflies in the area during the spring and summer months. Because of a variety of influences, few butterflies are seen in the area of Lapwai, or the Lapwai valley down to and including Spalding.

With this demise, it is important to conduct research into the species of butterflies that existed naturally in the area, and also into the vegetation that supported them. Not only would this research provide valuable natural history of the area, but would aid managers in efforts to re-establish native vegetation and species into the area and assist in the protection of the ecosystem.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Conduct a thorough inventory of historic records, oral histories, and natural history accounts into the species, population sizes, and life histories of butterflies that existed in the area. Also conduct research into the habitats, including specific host plant species for each butterfly, including plant parts utilized, season of use, food chains (predators and prey), and distribution.

With this research, prepare a plan that would guide park managers in the re-establishment of native species of plants that would provide habitat for butterfly species that previously frequented the area. The plan would also include sources of larvae or adult butterflies, prescriptions on transplanting, concerns of chemical sensitivities, and other areas of concern.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Year 3:	RES	One-time	15.00	0.60
Total:			15.00	0.60

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Last Update: 06/23/99
Initial Proposal: 1998

Project Statement

NEPE-N-307.000
Priority: 999

Title : WATCHABLE WILDLIFE

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 8.00
Servicewide Issues : N24 (OTHER (NATURAL))
Cultural Resource Type: ETHN (Ethnographic Resources)
N-RMAP Program codes : I00 (Interp. of Natural Resource Issues)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The people and culture of this park are inextricably tied to the natural resources contained in the area. It is impossible to separate them. Were it not for natural resources such as salmon, elk, bison, camas, balsamroot, dogbane, lodgepole, grasses, water, minerals, fertile soil, and others too numerous to name the Nez Perce, fur trappers, missionaries, pioneers, miners and others would not have come to these areas.

Nez Perce National Historical Park falls into three basic ecoregions. These are the Shortgrass Prairies of the Palouse Grasslands and Missouri Basin, the Sagebrush Steppe of the Columbia and Snake River Plateaus, and the Conifer/Alpine Meadows of the Blue Mountains, Salmon River Mountains, basins and ranges of southwestern Montana, and the northern Rocky Mountains of Idaho and Montana.

These areas support an abundance of wildlife. Bald eagles are frequent visitors to the reaches of the Columbia, Snake, and Clearwater Rivers. Osprey, red-tailed hawk, and other raptors are common, as well as a wide variety of migratory and resident bird life. Cottontail rabbits, ground squirrels, coyotes, bobcats, pronghorn antelope, elk, mule and white-tailed deer, and skunks are also found. The Missouri Basin was once the home of large herds of buffalo. Species such as mallard, green-winged teal, pintail, and Canada geese utilize the area for breeding and resting. Reptiles include sagebrush lizard, horned lizard, and rattlesnake.

Many park visitors inquire about opportunities to view wildlife, but, at present, we have no program, viewing areas, or even standard recommendations for where people could go to view wildlife.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Develop a program to incorporate experiencing the wildlife and natural areas of the park into the visitor experience at NEPE. Designate areas for viewing wildlife. Establish natural education as a part of the interpretive program of the park. Conduct research into Tribal uses, names, and stories of wildlife found within the park and park area.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 4:	RES	Recurring	3.00	0.10
	INT	Recurring	5.00	0.20
Subtotal:			8.00	0.30
			=====	
Total:			8.00	0.30

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 D(3)

Project Statement
Last Update: 03/05/97
Initial Proposal: 1997

NEPE-N-500.000
Priority: 999

Title : GEOLOGIC RESOURCES

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
N20 (BASELINE DATA)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : G00 (Geologic Resources Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The need for basic base-line inventories extends into the area of geologic resources. Small staff, trained personnel, and budget present problems to this program. The park has no good handle on the geologic resources that lie within the boundaries, with the exception of cultural features. Even there, no information exists on the formation, substrate, stability, or protection of the feature.

Inventories need to be conducted or information obtained from other agencies on soils, geomorphology, unique geological features, and geologic hazards.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Inventories need to be conducted or information obtained from other agencies on soils, geomorphology, unique geological features, and geologic hazards.

This information needs to be incorporated into the park GIS for use as a management tool.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Last Update: 02/02/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

Project Statement

NEPE-N-501.000
Priority: 3

Title : INVENTORY SOILS & GEOMORPHOLOGY PROCESSES

Funding Status: Funded: 3.77 Unfunded: 12.00
Servicewide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)
N06 (LAND USE PRAC)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : G00 (Geologic Resources Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park's baseline information on soils underlying its sites is incomplete. Soil information has been collected only as special projects have arisen, such as trail plans and the draft vegetation management plan. Soil data for the new sites are lacking.

Structure, chemical composition, and other characteristics of soil, and geomorphologic processes, are critical information for any construction or development projects. Because of the close relationship between soils and plants, soil information is vital for the success of revegetation and horticultural projects as well. Any park projects resulting from the current general management plan or from this plan will need soils information before proceeding.

Soils information is available in most areas from local agencies or the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. The park lacks staff with the time to gather and store it in a readily available form and keep it updated.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Search for and collect the latest available soil and geomorphologic information for at least the park-managed sites. Include a literature search of the scientific journals. Organize the information into a readily available format and location, and compile a report on its contents as well as the gaps in the information. Prepare research needs assessments to begin to fill in the missing data. Enter all soils information as a theme in GIS.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998:	PKBASE-NR	RES	Recurring	3.77	0.06
				=====	
Total:				3.77	0.06
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:		RES	One-time	12.00	0.50
				=====	
Total:				12.00	0.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-N-502.000
Priority: 10

Title : INVENTORY GEOLOGIC RESOURCES

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 12.00
Servicewide Issues : N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
N20 (BASELINE DATA)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : G00 (Geologic Resources Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Geology has played a fundamental role in shaping the lands of Nez Perce country as well as the culture of the Nez Perce people. Geology has also impacted the kinds and distribution of many natural resources. Yet the park has no baseline information about the geologic resources under and around its sites, nor the processes that shaped the land.

Several sites of Nez Perce NHP were set aside specifically because of their geologic formations that became important in Nez Perce legends, such as the Heart of the Monster at East Kamiah and the Ant and Yellowjacket near Spalding. This volcanic basalt is visible up and down the Clearwater drainage. At White Bird Battlefield, there is an active fault and related earth movement.

Little is known within the park about the age of the volcanics, the fault movements, and the influence of geology on soil composition and other features of Nez Perce country. The geology of park sites in Montana, Oregon, and Washington probably have been influenced by quite different factors, but the park has yet to gather that information.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Search for and collect all available information on the geology and geologic history of the park's sites and surrounding lands. Include a literature search of the scientific journals. Organize the information into a readily available format and location. Compile a report on its contents and identify any gaps in the information. Prepare a research needs assessment to begin to fill in the gaps. Enter all information as themes in the GIS.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:	RES	One-time	10.00	0.10
Year 4:	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.10
			=====	=====
Total:			12.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(2)

Project Statement
Last Update: 03/05/97
Initial Proposal: 1997

NEPE-N-702.000
Priority: 999

Title : NATIVE VEGETATION

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : N17 (BIODIVERSITY)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)
V01 (Native Terrestrial Plant Management
and Monitoring)

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The culture and traditions of the area are so closely tied to the vegetation that a fundamental understanding of the native flora of the area is a basic necessity.

Management of the cultural or historic scene of the park also requires an intimate understanding of the vegetation of each site.

The need for base-line inventories of vegetation is basic to the management of this park's resources. Small staff, trained personnel, and budget present problems to this program. The park has no good handle on the floral resources that lie within the boundaries.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Inventories need to be conducted on base-line vegetative resources of the park. This includes inventory of native and non-native species and their distribution, species of special concern, species possibly extirpated from park areas, and historic locations of present species.

Management actions need to focus on restoration of native species, noxious weed management, maintenance of native species to reduce invasive species, and reintroduction of native species into historic locations.

A monitoring program needs to be developed to measure progress in species management. This program must be closely tied to the fire management and IPM programs.

All information needs to be recorded and entered into the park GIS, where appropriate, for use in planning and management purposes.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement

NEPE-N-702.001

Last Update: 02/02/98
Initial Proposal: 1995

Priority: 2

Title : BASELINE FLORAL INVENTORY
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 1.30 Unfunded: 55.00
Servicewide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)
N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park has no baseline inventory of its botanical resources. There is no parkwide herbarium collection. No inventory of endangered, threatened, or rare plants or their habitats has been conducted.

All NPS managers are mandated by law and policy to "know the nature and condition of the natural resources under their stewardship..." and to "assemble baseline inventory data describing the natural resources...and will monitor those resources." A complete plant inventory for all lands in Nez Perce NHP is needed to comply with these policies, as well as the requirements of NPS-75, natural resources inventory and monitoring guideline.

Vegetation studies have been carried out at the park's two large battlefields--White Bird and Big Hole--and species lists and specimen collections were compiled. The collection for White Bird is housed at the University of Idaho in Moscow, while the Big Hole specimens are kept in Big Hole's museum collection.

The land-based sites of Nez Perce NHP range across both sides of the Rocky Mountains in Idaho and Montana, representing a diversity of ecological systems. No assumptions can be made about the flora of one area based on the information from another area. For example of the 172 vascular plants found in the White Bird study (Barrington and Wright 1989), less than 60 were also found in the Big Hole study (Pierce 1982). Even similarities between Spalding and White Bird, both in semi-arid northcentral Idaho, are limited because the sites are at different elevations in different river systems and are subject to very different human impacts.

A search for endangered, threatened, and rare plant species also should be made at each of the park's land-based sites. The park cannot say with certainty that it is not impacting these species if it hasn't conducted a search for them. Management for their protection is hampered by the lack of information.

Not only does the park need an overall herbarium museum collection for each site, but it also needs a working plant collection of the same plants for teaching and reference purposes. It would be used for training new employees in natural resources and interpretation, comparing newly collected specimens, and for interpreting park resources for visitors.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Conduct a thorough inventory of the vegetation of each park areas that has not been studied: Spalding, East Kamiah, and Bear Paw Battlefield. The inventory should at least include accurately identified herbarium specimens for the museum collection and for a working collection, transects or plots to describe the vegetation communities, endangered and threatened species and their condition, and installation of permanent sites and plans for study intervals. All surveys should also integrate the photomonitoring and GIS programs using geographic positioning system equipment whenever possible. Working plant collections also should be made at White Bird and Big Hole battlefields as the permanent plots there are being sampled periodically. At the same time, new searches can be made for endangered and threatened species at those sites.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998: PKBASE-NR	RES	Recurring	1.30	0.02
			=====	
Total:			1.30	0.02
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 2:	RES	One-time	35.00	0.10
Year 3:	RES	One-time	18.00	0.10
Year 4:	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.00
			=====	
Total:			55.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/09/98
Initial Proposal: 1997

NEPE-N-702.002
Priority: 999

Title : I&M OF SPECIES OF CONCERN
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 8.00
Servicewide Issues : N03 (T&E PLANTS)
C16 (VEG SURVEY)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)
V03 (Threatened & Endangered Plant
Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

With no baseline inventory of zoological resources, the park is in no position to study, protect, or manage endangered, threatened, or rare plants or their habitats of occurrence.

The mandate to "know the nature and condition of the natural resources under their stewardship..." and to "assemble baseline inventory data describing the natural resources...and will monitor those resources," places park managers in the unenviable position of not being able to adequately address NEPA, ESA, or other compliance with regards to sensitive species.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In conjunction with NEPE-N-702.001, inventories should also include literature and other agency data of historic ranges, species descriptions, and the presence and condition of endangered or threatened species. The study should also be integrated with the GIS program that is under development.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	MON	One-time	2.00	0.10
Year 2:	MON	One-time	2.00	0.10
Year 3:	MON	One-time	2.00	0.10
Year 4:	MON	One-time	2.00	0.10
			=====	=====
Total:			8.00	0.40

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement

NEPE-N-702.003

Last Update: 01/09/98

Priority: 999

Initial Proposal: 1995

Title : I&M OF INVASIVE PLANTS

Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00

Servicewide Issues : N05 (NON-NAT PLANTS)

N20 (BASELINE DATA)

Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)

N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)

V04 (Exotic Plant Management)

10-238 Package Number : 221

Problem Statement

The three largest park-owned sites in Idaho suffer serious noxious weed infestations, and all park sites have experienced some degradation to native plant communities and cultural landscapes. Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Oregon all have laws that require the control of listed noxious weeds.

Various disturbances such as grazing, agriculture, and development have facilitated invasions by exotic plants and noxious weeds. Hauling hay and livestock along the highways contributes to weed seed dispersal. The Clearwater River acts as a conduit for the transportation of noxious weeds along the river corridor.

While park personnel have a good sense of the major exotic and noxious weeds inhabiting the sites, a thorough inventory and mapping has not been undertaken. The inventory would help the park decide where and how to use its resources by focusing efforts of containment or eradication where they have the most chance of success.

At present, the park staff carries out treatments based on best guesses about infestations and possibility of success. They attempt to watch for new invading species, often relying on non-NPS neighbors to bring them to attention.

Limitations of resources and staff qualifications necessitate that a specialist help prioritize the identified weeds threatening the park and give baseline information for planning documents (e.g., grazing management plan) and other decision-making processes. New weeds that have the potential to become threats to the park also need to be identified and incorporated into a priority system.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

A study conducted by the University of Idaho in FY96 attempted to survey all land based sites at NEPE for exotic/noxious weeds. This study should give a good estimate of the distribution, type, and complexity of weed problems at NEPE. The study will also attempt to develop a prioritized action lists for which species to work on. NEPE also needs: treatment types by species, timing, and frequency of treatments; revegetation specifications; monitoring criteria and methods; and expected results. NEPE staff needs to continue to work closely with state and county weed boards and park neighbors.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement

NEPE-N-702.004

Last Update: 01/09/98

Priority: 999

Initial Proposal: 1995

Title : MONITOR EXISTING FLORA PLOTS

Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 5.00 Unfunded: 11.00

Servicewide Issues : N24 (OTHER (NATURAL))

C16 (VEG SURVEY)

Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)

N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

A long-term species frequency monitoring study for White Bird Battlefield has been set up by researchers from the University of Idaho (Barrington and Wright 1989). The initial study determined the composition and distribution of plant communities and developed monitoring techniques that incorporated photomonitoring, 100-meter species frequency transects, biomass sampling stations, and fenced exclosures to determine grazing effects. The study can be a significant management tool for monitoring site disturbances, grazing impacts, spread of noxious weed species, and revegetation success. A third of the plots are re-examined every year. In 1981-82 a floristic study of Big Hole National Battlefield was conducted as part of a master's thesis (Pierce 1982). The main purpose of the study was to determine the plant cover and distribution at the time of the 1877 battle. It included a description and assessment of the current vegetation communities and habitat types. In order to gather this data, Pierce placed 13 permanent plots (nested quadrates) throughout the battlefield. He also gathered and compared a series of historic and recent photos. The permanent plots and photo points can be incorporated into a regular monitoring program for Big Hole vegetation changes. The Big Hole permanent plots have not been re-examined since they were set up. They should be resampled on a periodic basis and the comparative data analyzed.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Implement a regular sampling schedule for the existing permanent vegetation plots at Big Hole Battlefield, and continue the schedule ongoing at White Bird Battlefield. Base the scheduling on the best time of year for plant identification (plant phenology) and the most useful frequencies for repeated sampling. Carry out the sampling on schedule; where needed, enlist the assistance of local plant identification experts. Analyze the

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resulting data and compare it to baseline and previous data. Sampling the plots at White Bird should take about one week for four or five people. Big Hole sampling will probably be about the same. The project leader will probably need another week for data analysis and report preparation for each project. Since the White Bird project has been accomplished annually, it is considered funded. The Big Hole project is not.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1995:	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	2.00	0.05
1996:	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	1.00	0.04
1997:	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	1.00	0.04
1998:	PKBASE-NR	MON	Recurring	1.00	0.04
Total:				5.00	0.17
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:		MON	Recurring	6.00	0.10
Year 3:		MON	Recurring	5.00	0.40
Total:				11.00	0.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)
NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement
Last Update: 03/05/97
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-N-800.000
Priority: 999

Title : WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : N07 (NAT FIRE REGM)
C14 (MAINTENANCE)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : F00 (Prescribed Fire Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Nez Perce NHP has long recognized the need for fire management. Small staff and budget have presented major problems to this program. The park relies heavily on cooperative efforts with other agencies in conducting prescribed burns, wildfire management, and other fire management activities.

The lack of a Fire Management Plan has limited park management in the use of fire as a management tool in a meaningful way to preserve cultural landscapes as well as natural biological communities. It has reduced the options available during a naturally caused fire, leaving full suppression as the only reasonable action.

Implementation of the FMP will allow management to consider a full range of options in the utilization of fire to help manage natural resources and cultural landscapes. Implementation of the plan will also assist in locating archeological resources and provide a framework with which to address smoke management and air quality problems associated with fire.

Prescribed fire is a desirable tool for use in the first phase of noxious weed management, but its use must be carefully planned, executed, and monitored.

Historically fire was a force in the natural systems in the park, both grasslands and forests. Its exclusion has impacted the succession of plant communities and has helped create vegetation management problems at the Big Hole and Whitebird battlefields.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The park has recently completed a comprehensive Wildland Fire Management Plan. This plan must be implemented, with appropriate staff and funding to make it an effective tool in the restoration of fire into the ecology of the sites at NEPE. The Plan
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delineates management actions for compliance, management objectives, fire management strategies, responsibilities, prescribed fire, air quality and smoke management guidelines, and cultural resource protection. For the program to be successful, there needs to be continued support from the System Support Office in FirePro funds, buy in from staff in becoming fire trained and maintaining qualifications, and support from management in staff participation in fire management activities. Strong efforts must also be maintained with cooperative programs with other agencies in support of park fire management activities. Areas such as cooperative response, prescribed fire, and training are critical for program success.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EA (ENV. ASSESSMENT)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.10

Project Statement
Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

NEPE-N-800.001
Priority: 999

Title : WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 16.00 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : N07 (NAT FIRE REGM)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : F00 (Prescribed Fire Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

An FMP was written for NEPE in 1988 and for Big Hole National Battlefield in 1989.

The lack of an overall FMP has denied park management the ability to use fire as a management tool in a meaningful way to preserve cultural landscapes as well as natural biological communities.

Having an FMP would allow management to consider a full range of options in the utilization of fire to help manage natural resources and cultural landscapes. Implementation of the plan would also assist in locating archeological resources and provide a framework with which to address smoke management and air quality problems associated with fire.

Prescribed fire is a desirable tool for use in the first phase of noxious weed management, but its use must be carefully planned, executed, and monitored. Without an FMP the park cannot pursue an effective long-range strategy for vegetation management using fire. Prescribed fire, properly used, can greatly reduce some of the costs of weed control by reducing the need for chemical controls and manpower for their application.

Historically fire was a force in the natural systems in the park, both grasslands and forests. Its exclusion has impacted the succession of plant communities and has helped create vegetation management problems at the Big Hole and White Bird battlefields.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In the fall of 1996 a Wildland Fire Management Plan was written and submitted to the CCSSO for review.

The plan is be based on a comprehensive review of existing knowledge (literature search) on the role of fire in the natural
Nez Perce National Historical Park Resource Management Plan, 08/99

systems and cultural landscapes at the sites and the effects of fire suppression. It covers how fire can and will be used to help accomplish the management goals for the landscapes, including methods, schedules, and desired effects. Monitoring, data management, and reporting results is an important aspect of plan implementation.

The plan is tied to an understanding of the areas' fire histories, fuel loads, and noxious weed problems. With limited resources the plan calls for full suppression on all wildfires.

Smoke management and air quality permit procedures are also defined, as the need for interpretation of fire ecology and public notification.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

			-----FUNDED-----		
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1996:	PKBASE-NR	PRO	Recurring	8.00	0.15
1997:	PKBASE-NR	PRO	Recurring	8.00	0.15
				=====	
			Total:	16.00	0.30
			-----UNFUNDED-----		
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
				=====	
			Total:	0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EA (ENV. ASSESSMENT)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 B

Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1997

Project Statement

NEPE-N-800.002
Priority: 4

Title : IMPLEMENT PRESCRIBED FIRE
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 20.06 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : N07 (NAT FIRE REGM)
C70 (ENVRM IMPCT)
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Fire is a natural process that historically played a very important role in the park's ecosystems. Natural conditions have been altered by many different land management practices. The exclusion of fire in the park has resulted in significant vegetation changes, as well as potentially hazardous increases in fuel loads in some areas.

The park Fire Management Plan (1996) calls for using prescribed fire to reduce unnaturally high fuel loads and to restore natural vegetation communities. A prescribed burn plan will be developed for the park's burn units.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

A new Fire Management Plan has been prepared (1997). Prescribed fires were planned and conducted in the BIHO willow, grass and sage areas of the park and FirePro funding (\$6,000 to burn approximately 200 acres) was been obtained for FY97 to conduct these burns.

Fire Monitoring plots were established prior to actual burning and pre and post-burn data from prescribed fires will be analyzed to determine how effective the burn prescriptions were in those prescribed fires.

As for the rest of the park sites that are designated for prescribed fire potential (Bear Paw Battlefield, East Kamiah, Whitebird Battlefield, and Spalding Site), no prescribed fire will be initiated until efforts can be established for cooperating agencies to conduct the burns such as the Big Hole willow burn. The park has such a limited fire staff that it is impractical to attempt burning.

Efforts with the Nez Perce Tribe are underway for possible spring burns at the Spalding and East Kamiah sites in 1998.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1997:	FIRE-\$	PRO	Recurring	6.20	0.00
	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	1.30	0.02
			Subtotal:	7.50	0.02
1998:	FIRE-\$	PRO	Recurring	11.26	0.00
	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Recurring	1.30	0.02
			Subtotal:	12.56	0.02
			Total:	20.06	0.04
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			Total:	0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(6)

Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1997

Project Statement

NEPE-N-800.003
Priority: 5

Title : MONITOR FIRE EFFECTS
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 2.60 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues : N07 (NAT FIRE REGM)
N20 (BASELINE DATA)
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

In conjunction with the park's prescribed fire program a fire effects monitoring program was initiated to allow an evaluation of the results of management actions. Monitoring includes vegetation, fuel loads, birds, and small mammals. Without a monitoring program it would not be possible to adequately evaluate fire effects or how well specific burn objectives are met.

Prior to prescribed burning permanent plots are set up in each burn block and pre-burn data is collected. Post burn data will be collected 1 season following the burn and at years 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, and 20 following the burn. Results will be used to refine prescriptions for future burns.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

In 1997, park staff established a fire effects monitoring program, following the NPS Fire Monitoring Protocols, Western Region Handbook. Plots were established at Big Hole in preparation for burning in the summer and fall. Plots were read in post-burn conditions. Data is in the Resource Management Division Chief office files and on FMH software.

In 1998, staff from Glacier National Park will assist in re-reading the plots at Big Hole, which will reduce the time for park staff significantly.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1997:	PKBASE-NR MON	Recurring	1.30	0.02
1998:	PKBASE-NR MON	Recurring	1.30	0.02
			=====	
Total:			2.60	0.04
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement
Last Update: 03/04/97
Initial Proposal: 1997

NEPE-N-900.000
Priority: 999

Title : HYDROLOGIC RESOURCES

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00
Servicewide Issues :
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes : Q00 (Water Resources Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Nez Perce NHP has long recognized the need for management of hydrologic resources, but no efforts have been made in this area.

The lack of adequately trained personnel, funding, and program direction have hindered concerted efforts in this area.

Issues such as flooding, fisheries maintenance, water rights, and water quality are continually before the park management. A hydrologic program needs to be established so park management will be in the position to answer the challenging issues that are being presented.

Basic inventory data is needed as to water quality, water flow, habitat suitability, fish population numbers, species, and access for recreation and tribal rights.

Historically, fish were an integral part of the ecosystem of the area, food of the Nez Perce, and a trade item. Water quality, water rights, fisheries, and management of these issues will continue to present challenges to park staff at Spalding, Whitebird Battlefield, East Kamiah, Canoe Camp, and Big Hole Battlefields.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Develop and implement a hydrologic resource management program for managed sites of Nez Perce NHP.

The first task will be to conduct a comprehensive literature review of existing information (literature search) on water resources, water rights, fisheries, and other related hydrologic subjects of the area. This will mean conducting title searches into the land ownership of managed sites and the rights and responsibilities of the NPS for the hydrologic resources of those sites. This will also require assimilation of data from other

agencies on water quality, water flows, groundwater information, etc. Monitoring, data management, and reporting results will be important aspects of plan implementation.

The program must be coordinated with other agencies conducting research in the area, such as the USGS, Tribal, state, and local agencies so information will be comparable and methods standardized.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.10

Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 1999

Project Statement

NEPE-N-900.001
Priority: 7

Title : INVENTORY OF RIPARIAN AREAS
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 15.00
Servicewide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number : 222

Problem Statement

The park has done very little research or data collection on riparian zones in and adjacent to its sites. Some of the boundaries of park lands along rivers are not clearly delineated, making protection of riparian resources difficult. Rivers and streams have always been important features of the Northwest. The diet of the early Nez Perce was largely fish. They used the streams for travel and spent their winters in the less severe climates of the drainages. Lewis and Clark were only able to complete their expedition to the Pacific Ocean with the help of Nez Perce canoes and river travel. Thus it is no surprise that almost all the park sites are adjacent to waterways. The riparian areas are fundamental to the historic landscapes, as well as to protection of natural resources and water quality. But the natural areas have been altered. The newly listed (1994) federally endangered chinook salmon inhabits the Clearwater, Salmon, and Snake rivers near the park in diminishing numbers. Grazing, farming, shipping, and other development are encroaching on rivers and riparian habitats. The channel of Lapwai Creek upstream from Spalding has been altered (straightened from its normal meandering habit) during highway construction.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Conduct inventories of riparian resources on sites where boundaries have been established. Geographically reference the riparian areas and map them for entry into GIS. Enlist experts from universities and other agencies to assess and describe baseline conditions in riparian areas. Where needed, establish permanent monitoring plots, procedures, and schedules for assessing the relative health of riparian areas.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:	RES	One-time	10.00	0.10
	MON	Recurring	3.00	0.05
Subtotal:			-----	-----
			13.00	0.15
Year 4:	MON	Recurring	2.00	0.05
Total:			=====	=====
			15.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Last Update: 08/17/99
Initial Proposal: 2000

Project Statement

NEPE-N-900.002
Priority: 8

Title : INVENTORY OF WETLAND AREAS
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 14.00
Servicewide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Several of the park sites contain wetlands. The largest site, White Bird Battlefield, has wetlands that are associated with geotectonic movement, historical earthen dams, and source springs. The resulting aquatic vegetation often provides habitat for a wide range of wildlife. The park lacks a comprehensive inventory and assessment of its wetlands. This inventory would facilitate the planning and management needs as well as compliance with the many legal requirements for wetlands protection. The inventory would delineate park wetlands that are subject to federal jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act of 1992, NPS guidelines, and Executive Order 11990: Protection of Wetlands. Grazing is permitted on two of the park sites containing wetlands, although the largest wetlands at White Bird were fenced off from the grazing lease area in 1994. No baseline information is available that specifically addresses the effects of livestock grazing on wetlands resources. No comprehensive inventory of plant and animal species associated with wetlands at any of the sites has been accomplished.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Delineate, assess, and map all wetlands on Nez Perce NHP sites. Inventory the associated plants and animals and identify all critical wetlands as defined by the occurrence of rare species. Include all data in the GIS system. Outline recommendations for the protection and preservation of wetlands and describe any possible future threats and potential mitigation measures for the impacts. Assess the effects of grazing livestock on or near wetlands. This information will provide useful input for the general management plan begun in 1994. It will allow the resources management staff to be better able to evaluate the effects of lands use on these fragile wetlands systems.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:	RES	One-time	10.00	0.20
	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.05
	MON	Recurring	2.00	0.05
Subtotal:			14.00	0.30
			=====	=====
Total:			14.00	0.30

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Last Update: 01/09/98
Initial Proposal: 2001

Project Statement

NEPE-N-900.003
Priority: 999

Title : DEVELOP HYDROLOGIC MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 18.00
Servicewide Issues : N11 (WATER QUAL-EXT)
N20 (BASELINE DATA)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : Q00 (Water Resources Management)
Q01 (Water Resources Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

A plan is needed to guide the management of water resources and issues in and around Nez Perce NHP. Numerous relatively complex water resource issues exist and are developing in the inland Northwest, and very little information about the park's water resources has been analyzed, evaluated, or incorporated into management programs. All the fee-owned sites actively managed by Nez Perce NHP are adjacent to rivers or are bisected by creeks or streams. While the Clearwater River, adjacent to many of the Idaho sites, is not under the jurisdiction of the park, it is an important aspect of the cultural and historical interpretation of the sites. It is also an essential component to the ecosystems contained within the park sites. It is habitat for the newly listed federally endangered chinook salmon. Several park sites--White Bird Battlefield, Big Hole Battlefield, Spalding, Bear Paw Battlefield--contain wetlands. White Bird also has a spring that is the source of water for several natural and man-made ponds both on and off park land. The ponds provide water and habitat for an array of wildlife species. Grazing is permitted on two sites (East Kamiah and White Bird) that have histories of overgrazing. The acquisition of White Bird Battlefield mandated the maintenance of an active irrigation ditch and to allow livestock trailing four times a year by the previous landholder and adjacent property owner. Big Hole has two active irrigation ditches that carry water to nearby landowners. Dworshak Dam is on the North Fork of the Clearwater River about 30 miles upstream from Spalding and adjacent to the Canoe Camp site. It has been identified as a cause of loss of sediment transport and the subsequent reduction in the size of beaches along the shores of the drainage system. The beach at the confluence of Lapwai Creek and the Clearwater River (bordering the Spalding site) has historically been used for recreation. The park has not addressed the continual loss of this resource. Among

the issues that could be addressed by a water resources management plan for the park are: water resources inventory water quality monitoring needs contamination and spills upstream of park sites stream and spring flows wildlife and water interactions domestic water supplies streambank stabilization effects of dam operations on sediment transport beach erosion monitoring livestock impacts ground water management of agricultural lands in park.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Request technical assistance from the NPS Water Resources Division for a scoping of water resource issues. From that scoping, develop a water resources management plan for Nez Perce NHP. It should be a comprehensive plan that assembles and analyzes existing information, identifies current and potential issues affecting park resources, and presents specific actions to address the issues. The plan will be a document used in conjunction with the RMP, but with a more in-depth presentation of supporting information and issues.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:	RES	One-time	12.00	0.10
Year 4:	ADM	Recurring	6.00	0.10
			=====	
Total:			18.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 B(4)

Last Update: 01/09/98
Initial Proposal: 2001

Project Statement

NEPE-N-900.004
Priority: 999

Title : MONITOR WATER QUALITY
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 7.00
Servicewide Issues : N11 (WATER QUAL-EXT)
N20 (BASELINE DATA)
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes : Q00 (Water Resources Management)
Q01 (Water Resources Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Data for most of the water resources in or adjacent to Nez Perce NHP are not available at the park. Because water quality has the potential to directly or indirectly impact many of the park's natural resources and park activities could potentially impact the quality of nearby waters, baseline data should be acquired and a monitoring program be established. The only park survey of water quality, stream habitat, and macroinvertebrate communities was conducted at Spalding in 1989 after suspected contamination of Lapwai Creek by a new park bridge. Lapwai Creek originates about 30 miles south of Spalding, flowing briefly through NPS land to its mouth at the Clearwater River. The East Kamiah and Canoe Camp sites are also adjacent to the Clearwater River upstream from Spalding.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Compile baseline water quality data by collecting available data from federal, state, or tribal agencies in the area. Identify the parameters to be collected according to NPS-75 (inventory and monitoring guideline) Phase I criteria. Compare the results to federal and state water quality standards. Assist other state, federal, and tribal agencies mandated to protect water quality by identifying, when possible, external water quality threats from surrounding communities, industrial development, landfill leaching, housing developments, land-use practices, etc., with emphasis on upstream sources. Use "threats tracking system" to document existing and potential threats to water resource quality. Evaluate Nez Perce NHP's current land-use practices and park facilities to determine possible short- and long-term impacts to water quality. Develop standard operating procedures to guide park management in actively engaging in measures to reduce threats to the quality of water resources in and near the Nez Perce National Historical Park Resource Management Plan, 08/99

park.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
			=====		
Total:			0.00	0.00	
-----UNFUNDED-----					
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
Year 3:	RES	One-time	5.00	0.10	
Year 4:	ADM	Recurring	2.00	0.10	
			=====		
Total:			7.00	0.20	

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement

NEPE-N-900.005

Last Update: 01/09/98
Initial Proposal: 2001

Priority: 999

Title : INVENTORY AND MANAGEMENT OF FLOODPLAINS
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 21.00
Servicewide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)
N12 (WATER FLOW)

Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes :
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Many Nez Perce NHP sites are located in the Clearwater River floodplain in Idaho, two of them downstream from the Dworshak Dam. Significant damage to cultural sites and natural resources would result from inundation, although this threat has been greatly reduced with the construction of the dam. Both of the park's battlefields in Montana have waterways running through them, although the only developments near them are trails, walking bridges, picnic areas, and parking lots. At White Bird Battlefield the old buildings at the Price property are located near White Bird Creek. Because both cultural and natural resources would be lost in the case of inundation, and because of heavy visitor use at the Spalding site, flood warning and evacuation procedures have been in place for quite some time. Among the mandates of Executive Order 11988 are requirements that every federal agency shall provide leadership and take action to reduce the risk of flood loss and to "restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains". The park is ill-prepared to carry out this mandate because its data about floodplains are incomplete.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Perform preliminary floodplain assessments. Delineate precise boundaries of floodplains at Spalding, Canoe Camp, East Kamiah, White Bird, Big Hole, and Bear Paw by compiling existing information and seeking technical assistance for its complete evaluation. Geologic stability and potential sediment deposition should be included in the assessment. Evaluate hazards to floodplains and update the appropriate mitigation measures. Continue to coordinate dam safety issues and to participate in Dworshak Dam inspections. Monitor activities outside of park boundaries that may affect floodplain values or the health and safety of park visitors and facilities. Evaluate floodplain

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values that may be subject to external threats, such as topography, vegetation, water quality, and scenic values. Incorporate all such data into the GIS system. Technical assistance will be necessary for comprehensive monitoring. Establish criteria and guidelines for working to maintain these values.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 3:	RES	One-time	15.00	0.10
	ADM	Recurring	5.00	0.00
Subtotal:			20.00	0.10
Year 4:	ADM	Recurring	1.00	0.00
Total:			21.00	0.10

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Project Statement
Last Update: 01/09/98
Initial Proposal: 2002

NEPE-N-900.006
Priority: 999

Title : CONDUCT WATER RIGHTS RESEARCH
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 15.00
Servicewide Issues : N13 (WATER RIGHTS)
Cultural Resource Type:
N-RMAP Program codes : Q00 (Water Resources Management)
Q02 (Water Rights Management)
10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

There has been no research completed on the status of water rights on NEPE property. To date, water rights and use of water from park sites has not been an issue. With increasing demands being placed on water rights and uses, this will, no doubt, change.

To adequately face the challenge of land owners adjacent to park sites on water rights issues, the park needs information as to rights, responsibilities, and authorities held by the NPS for management of hydrologic resources associated with each park site.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Research needs to be conducted in county, state, and federal offices into the existing water rights of each park site. This includes research to determine if water sources have been filed upon by the NPS or other persons/agencies and what the status of each claim may be.

This information needs to be incorporated into land status studies and also into the park GIS for land management purposes.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	RES	One-time	15.00	0.50
			=====	
Total:			15.00	0.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

SUMMARY CHART FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Significance		Condition					Impacts				Documentation		
		Good	Fair	Poor	Destroyed	Unknown	Severe	Moderate	Low	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor
National													
State & Regional													
Local													
Not Evaluated													
Totals													

INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE

SEE PROJECT STATEMENTS

SUMMARY CHART FOR STRUCTURES

Significance		Condition					Impacts				Documentation		
		Good	Fair	Poor	Destroyed	Unknown	Severe	Moderate	Low	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor
National	17	16	1						17			12	5
State & Regional	22	16	5	1			1		21		5	10	7
Local	1	1							1		1		
Not Evaluated													
Totals	40	33	6	1			1		39		6	22	12

SUMMARY CHART FOR OBJECTS

DOCUMENTATION <small>Form 10-254 Submitted to National Catalog at Harpers Ferry</small>	Archeology	Ethnology	History	Archives	Biology	Paleontology	Geology	TOTALS
Registration Data Only	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Registration & Catalog Data	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Total Items Cataloged	134750	1177	13442	20136	341	0	0	169846
Backlog to be Cataloged	1453	225	321	36019	191	0	0	38209
Total Collection Summary	136203	1402	13763	56155	532	0	0	208055

CONDITION <small>The percentage of collection in the following categories</small>	Archeology	Ethnology	History	Archives	Biology	Paleontology	Geology
Excellent							
Good							
Fair							
Poor							
Unknown	100	100	100	100	100	N/A	N/A

SUMMARY CHART FOR CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Significance		Condition					Impacts				Documentation		
		Good	Fair	Poor	Destroyed	Unknown	Severe	Moderate	Low	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor
National													
State & Regional													
Local													
Not Evaluated	42	23	19							42	4		38
Totals	42	23	19							42	4		38

SUMMARY CHART FOR ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

Resource Types	National Register	Non-Recreational Use	Documentation Level
Sites			
Structures			
Objects			
Natural Resources			
Cultural Landscapes			
Totals			

INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE

SEE PROJECT STATEMENTS

PERSONNEL TABLE - FY: 1999

TYPE OF NPS EMPLOYEE	FTEs OF RESOURCES WORK		
	Natural	Cultural	Total
Research Scientists	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resources Specialists	1.0	3.0	4.0
025 Park Rangers Res Mgmt	0.1	0.1	0.2
025 Park Rangers Res Prot	0.0	0.0	0.0
025 Park Rangers Res Interp	0.7	6.7	7.4
Maintenance Personnel	1.0	1.0	2.0
Total of RES Personnel	2.8	10.8	13.6
TOTAL PARK FTE: 35.0			
PERCENT	8.0%	30.9%	38.9%

FUNDED TABLE
CULTURAL/INTEGRATED/NATURAL - FY: 1999
FUNDED AMOUNTS (\$ in thousands - by activity type)

FUNDING SOURCE	TOTAL	RES	MIT	MON	PRO	INT	ADM
(blank)	45.00	0.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NDON	45.20	0.00	0.00	44.70	0.00	0.00	0.50
PCR1	132.25	5.30	19.80	14.10	32.70	0.00	60.35
PNR1	30.44	1.20	3.00	7.25	0.00	0.00	18.99
POF1	5.80	0.00	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
POF2	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCRIP	63.00	48.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	346.69	54.50	113.60	66.05	32.70	0.00	79.84

UNFUNDED TABLE
CULTURAL/INTEGRATED/NATURAL - FY: 1999
UNFUNDED AMOUNTS (\$ in thousands - by funding type)

FUNDING TYPE	TOTAL	RES	MIT	MON	PRO	INT	ADM
Cyclic	43.00	0.00	28.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
Onetime	158.20	62.00	0.00	22.00	54.20	0.00	20.00
Recur.	392.50	68.00	91.00	22.00	65.00	0.00	146.50
TOTAL	593.70	130.00	119.00	44.00	119.20	0.00	181.50

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1 - FY 1999
CULTURAL/INTEGRATED/NATURAL
FUNDED ACTIVITIES (\$ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM- WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP P	T Y P	CURRENT YEAR 1999 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 1 2000 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 2 2001 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 3 2002 \$\$ FTE	TOTAL \$\$ FTE
100.000 C	CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT		COMB	C83	PKBASE-CR ADM R PKBASE-CR PRO R PKBASE-CR MIT R			3.40 0.06 3.00 0.06 3.00 0.06	3.40 0.06 3.00 0.06 3.00 0.06	3.40 0.06 3.00 0.06 3.00 0.06	3.40 0.06 3.00 0.06 3.00 0.06	13.60 0.24 12.00 0.24 12.00 0.24
					Subtotal			9.40 0.18	9.40 0.18	9.40 0.18	9.40 0.18	37.60 0.72
102.000 C	STAFFING				No funded data							
102.001 C	CULTURAL RESOURCE SPECIALIST		COMB	C83	No funded data							
102.002 C	ETHNOHISTORIAN		ETHN	C84	No funded data							
102.003 C	MUSEUM TECHNICIAN			C83	No funded data							
					Project Total \$\$			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
					Project Total FTE			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
300.000 C	ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES		ETHN		No funded data							
301.001 C	COMPLETE ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW	196	ETHN	C21	No funded data							
301.002 C	DOCUMENT CULTURAL ACTIVITIES		ETHN	C22	No funded data							
301.004 C	DOCUMENT NEZ PERCE LANGUAGE		ETHN	C31	No funded data							
					Project Total \$\$			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
					Project Total FTE			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
302.001 C	CONDUCT 20TH CENTURY ORAL HISTORY	208	ETHN	C27 C31	No funded data							
400.000 C	COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT				No funded data							
400.001 C	PROVIDE RESOURCES TO MANAGE MUSEUM COLLECTION		COMB	C81	PKBASE-CR ADM R PKBASE-CR PRO R PKBASE-CR MON R PKBASE-CR RES R			10.00 0.20 25.00 0.80 6.00 0.20 5.00 0.10	10.00 0.20 25.00 0.80 6.00 0.20 5.00 0.10	10.00 0.20 25.00 0.80 6.00 0.20 5.00 0.10	10.00 0.20 25.00 0.80 6.00 0.20 5.00 0.10	40.00 0.80 100.00 3.20 24.00 0.80 20.00 0.40
					Subtotal			46.00 1.30	46.00 1.30	46.00 1.30	46.00 1.30	184.00 5.20
400.002 C	CURATORIAL TRAINING		C97 C91		PKBASE-CR ADM R			2.00 .00	2.00 .00	2.00 .00	2.00 .00	8.00 0.00
					Project Total \$\$			48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	192.00
					Project Total FTE			1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	5.20
401.000 C	ACCOUNTABILITY				No funded data							

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1 - FY 1999
CULTURAL/INTEGRATED/NATURAL
FUNDED ACTIVITIES (\$ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT SYSTEM-		FUNDING	ACT T	CURRENT YEAR		OUTYEAR 1		OUTYEAR 2		OUTYEAR 3		TOTAL						
			RES	WIDE	SOURCE	TYP Y	1999	2000	2001	2002											
			TYPE	ISSUE		P	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE					
401.001 C	ACCESSION DOCUMENTATION		OBJC	C46	PKBASE-CR	PRO	R	3.30	0.08	3.30	0.08	3.30	0.08	3.30	0.08	13.20	0.32				
401.002 C	MUSEUM OBJECT PHOTOGRAPHY		OBJC	C46 C43	PKBASE-CR	PRO	R	0.90	0.03	0.90	0.03	0.90	0.03	0.90	0.03	3.60	0.12				
401.003 C	ACCESSIONS CORRECTION	197	OBJC	C46	PKBASE-CR	MIT	R	3.40	0.10	3.40	0.10	3.40	0.10	3.40	0.10	13.60	0.40				
401.004 C	ANCS RECORDS CONVERSION	198	OBJC	C46	PKBASE-CR	MIT	R	2.00	0.06	2.00	0.06	2.00	0.06	2.00	0.06	8.00	0.24				
401.005 C	APPRAISAL OF EHTNOGRAPHIC OBJECTS		OBJC	C46	PKBASE-CR	PRO	C	0.50	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0.50	0.00				
401.006 C	NAGPRA CONSULTATION AND COMPLIANCE		ETHN	C46	CRPP	MIT	O	15.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	15.00	0.00				
					PKBASE-CR	MIT	C	2.00	0.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.00	0.01				
					Subtotal							17.00	0.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	17.00	0.01
								Project Total \$		27.10		9.60		9.60		9.60		55.90			
								Project Total FTE		0.28		0.27		0.27		0.27		1.09			
402.000 C	STORAGE		No funded data																		
402.001 C	COLLECTION STORAGE PLAN	201	OBJC	C42	No funded data																
402.002 C	PACK WATSON'S STORE OBJECTS	202	OBJC	C47	No funded data																
402.003 C	MAINTAIN SECURITY SYSTEMS		OBJC	C50	PKBASE-OT	MIT	R	2.30	.00	2.30	.00	2.30	.00	2.30	.00	9.20	0.00				
								=====													
								Project Total \$		2.30		2.30		2.30		2.30		9.20			
								Project Total FTE		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00			
403.000 C	PRESERVATION		No funded data																		
403.001 C	SURVEY OF OBJECT CONDITION		OBJC	C43	PKBASE-CR	MON	R	3.50	0.07	3.50	0.07	3.50	0.07	3.50	0.07	14.00	0.28				
403.002 C	TREAT MUSEUM OBJECTS		OBJC	C48	No funded data																
403.003 C	PRESERVE HISTORIC PHOTOS		OBJC	C48	PKBASE-CR	MIT	R	2.00	0.06	2.00	0.06	2.00	0.06	2.00	0.06	8.00	0.24				
403.005 C	PREPARE EMERGENCY PLAN		OBJC	C50	No funded data																
								=====													
								Project Total \$		5.50		5.50		5.50		5.50		22.00			
								Project Total FTE		0.13		0.13		0.13		0.13		0.52			
404.000 C	UPDATE SCOPE OF COLLECTIONS STATEMENT		OBJC	C40	No funded data																
405.000 C	COLLECTIONS ACCESS		OBJC	C81	PKBASE-CR	ADM	R	16.00	0.43	16.00	0.43	16.00	0.43	16.00	0.43	64.00	1.72				

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1 - FY 1999
CULTURAL/INTEGRATED/NATURAL
FUNDED ACTIVITIES (\$ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM- WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP P	CURRENT YEAR 1999 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 2000 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 2001 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 2002 FTE	TOTAL FTE
406.000	EXHIBITS						No funded data				
C											
406.001	EXHIBITS			OBJC			No funded data				
C	MANAGEMENT PLAN										
406.002	REHAB			OBJC			No funded data				
C	SPALDING EXHIBIT										
406.003	REHAB BIG			OBJC			No funded data				
C	HOLE EXHIBIT										
406.004	EXHIBIT PLAN			COMB C47			No funded data				
C	- TICK HILL VISITOR CENTER										
Project Total \$\$							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Total FTE							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
407.000	PLANNING						No funded data				
C											
407.001	UPDATE			OBJC C41			No funded data				
C	COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN										
407.002	UPDATE SCOPE			OBJC C40			No funded data				
C	OF COLLECTION STATEMENT										
407.003	RESEARCH			COMB C38			No funded data				
C	NEEDS ASSESSMENT										
Project Total \$\$							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Total FTE							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
600.000	HISTORIC			C52			No funded data				
C	STRUCTURES										
601.000	DOCUMENT			C52			No funded data				
C	HISTORIC STRUCTURES										
601.001	HSR WATSON	212		STRC C52			No funded data				
C	STORE										
601.002	HSR OFFICER'S	213		STRC C52			No funded data				
C	QTRS										
Project Total \$\$							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Total FTE							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
602.000	HISTORIC			STRC C55			No funded data				
C	STRUCTURE PRESERVATION										
602.001	ST. JOSEPH'S			STRC C55			No funded data				
C	MISSION										
602.002	FORT LAPWAI			STRC C55			No funded data				
C											
602.003	PIERCE			STRC C55			No funded data				
C	COURTHOUSE										
602.004	AGENT'S			STRC C55			No funded data				
C	HOUSE, SPALDING										

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1 - FY 1999
CULTURAL/INTEGRATED/NATURAL
FUNDED ACTIVITIES (\$ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM- WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP P	CURRENT YEAR 1999 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 2000 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 2001 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 2002 FTE	TOTAL FTE
602.005 C	WATSON'S STORE, SPALDING		STRC	C55	No funded data						
602.006 C	AGENCY CABIN, SPALDING		STRC	C55	No funded data						
602.007 C	MCBETH MISSION		STRC	C55	No funded data						
					Project Total \$		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
					Project Total FTE		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
603.000 C	ADAPTIVE REUSE OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES		STRC	C72	No funded data						
606.000 C	HISTORIC STRUCTURE MONITORING				No funded data						
606.002 C	HISTORIC STRUCTURE INSPECTION		STRC	C55	No funded data						
606.003 C	OUTDOOR MONUMENTS	214	STRC	C55	No funded data						
					Project Total \$		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
					Project Total FTE		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100.000 I	INTEGRATED RESOURCE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT				PKBASE-NR ADM R		8.80	0.14	8.80	0.14	35.20
					PKBASE-CR ADM R		2.25	0.04	2.25	0.04	9.00
					PKBASE-CR MIT R		4.40	0.07	4.40	0.07	17.60
					Subtotal		15.45	0.25	15.45	0.25	61.80
101.000 I	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN MAINTENANCE		COMB	N24 C83	PKBASE-NR ADM R		2.50	0.04	2.50	0.04	10.00
					PKBASE-CR ADM R		0.60	0.01	0.60	0.01	2.40
					Subtotal		3.10	0.05	3.10	0.05	12.40
103.000 I	DEVELOP & ADMINISTER SPECIAL USE PERMIT SYSTEM		COMB	N19	PKBASE-NR ADM R		0.30	.00	0.30	.00	1.20
105.000 I	MMS RESOURCE PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES		STRC	C72	No funded data						
120.000 I	RESEARCH CENTER		OBJC		No funded data						
120.001 I	ORGANIZE NON-BOOK MATERIALS		OBJC		PKBASE-CR MIT C		3.00	0.10	3.00	0.10	12.00
120.002 I	DEVELOP RESEARCH CENTER FACILITY		COMB		No funded data						
120.003 I	DEVELOP RESEARCH COLLECTIONS PLAN		COMB		\$-DONATE ADM R		0.50	.00	0.50	.00	2.00
					PKBASE-CR RES R		0.30	0.01	0.30	0.01	1.20
					Subtotal		0.80	0.01	0.80	0.01	3.20
120.004 I	PROVIDE RESOURCES TO MANAGE RESEARCH CENTER		OBJC	C81	PKBASE-CR ADM R		20.00	0.70	25.00	0.80	107.00

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1 - FY 1999
CULTURAL/INTEGRATED/NATURAL
FUNDED ACTIVITIES (\$ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM- WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP P	CURRENT YEAR 1999 \$ \$ FTE	OUTYEAR 1 2000 \$ \$ FTE	OUTYEAR 2 2001 \$ \$ FTE	OUTYEAR 3 2002 \$ \$ FTE	TOTAL \$ \$ FTE
120.005 I	ARCHIVAL ORGANIZATION	199	OBJC	C46	PKBASE-CR	ADM R	0.90 0.03	0.90 0.03	0.90 0.03	0.90 0.03	3.60 0.12
120.006 I	MAINTAIN COLLECTION ENVIRONMENT		OBJC	C49	PKBASE-CR	MON R	4.60 0.14	4.60 0.14	4.60 0.14	4.60 0.14	18.40 0.56
Project Total \$ \$							29.30	34.30	40.30	40.30	144.20
Project Total FTE							0.98	1.08	1.28	1.28	4.62
150.000 I	EDUCATION		COMB		No funded data						
150.001 I	INTERPRET CULTURAL/NATUR AL RESOURCES		COMB		No funded data						
150.002 I	STAFF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TRAINING		COMB	C93	No funded data						
150.003 I	INTERPRETIVE TRAIL PLANNING & DESIGN		COMB	N22 C71	No funded data						
Project Total \$ \$							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Total FTE							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
400.000 I	ANTHROPOGENIC RESOURCE ISSUES		No funded data								
401.000 I	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT		COMB	N08 C18	No funded data						
401.001 I	IPM PLAN DEVELOPMENT		COMB	C18 N05	No funded data						
401.002 I	IPM IMPLEMENTATION / CULT LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE EXOTIC SPECIES CONTROL		CULL	N05 N08	PKBASE-NR	MIT R	3.00 0.05	3.00 0.05	3.00 0.05	3.00 0.05	12.00 0.20
							2.00 0.03	2.00 0.03	2.00 0.03	2.00 0.03	8.00 0.12
							1.30 0.02	1.30 0.02	1.30 0.02	1.30 0.02	5.20 0.08
							3.50 0.25	3.50 0.25	3.50 0.25	3.50 0.25	14.00 1.00
Subtotal							9.80 0.35	9.80 0.35	9.80 0.35	9.80 0.35	39.20 1.40
Project Total \$ \$							9.80	9.80	9.80	9.80	39.20
Project Total FTE							0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.40
406.000 I	DEVELOP & IMPLEMENT GIS PROGRAM		COMB	N20 C62	PKBASE-NR	RES R	1.20 0.02	1.20 0.02	1.20 0.02	1.20 0.02	4.80 0.08
407.000 I	RESTORATION & MANAGEMENT OF DISTURBED LANDS		CULL	N10 C15	No funded data						
407.001 I	DISTURBED LAND INVENTORY PARKWIDE INVENTORY		CULL	N10 C15	No funded data						
407.101 I	SPALDING OLD MAINTENANCE BUILDING		STRC	C15 N06 ?		MIT O	45.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	45.00 0.00

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1 - FY 1999
CULTURAL/INTEGRATED/NATURAL
FUNDED ACTIVITIES (\$ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT SYSTEM-		FUNDING SOURCE	ACT T		CURRENT YEAR		OUTYEAR 1		OUTYEAR 2		OUTYEAR 3		TOTAL	
			RES	WIDE		TYP	Y	1999	2000	2001	2002	\$\$	FTE	\$\$	FTE	\$\$	FTE
			TYPE	ISSUE			P										
407.102	SPALDING		CULL	C70	N00	No	funded	data									
I	LAPWAI CREEK DAMAGE																
407.201	WHITE BIRD		CULL	N08	N10	No	funded	data									
I	BATTLEFIELD BORROW PIT & ROAD																
407.202	WHITE BIRD		CULL	C15	N06	No	funded	data									
I	BATTLEFIELD VEGETATION STUDY PLOT																
407.203	WHITE BIRD		CULL	C15	C70	No	funded	data									
I	BATTLEFIELD GARBAGE DUMP																
407.204	WHITE BIRD		STRC	C10	N08	TEMP	\$-OTH	MIT O	25.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	25.00 0.00
I	BATTLEFIELD VILLAGE STRUCTURE																
407.205	WHITE BIRD			C10	C72	No	funded	data									
I	BATTLEFIELD SCHWARTZ FARM SITE																
407.206	WHITE BIRD		COMB	C70		No	funded	data									
I	BATTLEFIELD WHITEBIRD VILLAGE SITE																
407.401	BIG HOLE		CULL	C54	N12	No	funded	data									
I	NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD HOUSING DRAINAGE																
407.402	BIG HOLE		CULL	N08	N06	No	funded	data									
I	NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD HOUSING LANDSCAPING																
407.403	BIG HOLE		CULL	N08	N06	No	funded	data									
I	NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD VISITOR CENTER LANDSCAPE																
407.404	BIG HOLE	9374-7	CULL	C14	C71	No	funded	data									
I	NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SIEGE TRAIL RESTORE																
407.405	BIG HOLE		CULL	C15		No	funded	data									
I	NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD ROAD CUTS																
407.406	BIG HOLE		CULL	C13	C14	No	funded	data									
I	NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD IRRIGATION DITCHES																
407.501	BEAR PAW			C15	C71	No	funded	data									
I	BATTLEFIELD SOCIAL TRAILS																

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT	SYSTEM	FUNDING	ACT	T	CURRENT YEAR		OUTYEAR 1		OUTYEAR 2		OUTYEAR 3		TOTAL		
			RES	WIDE	SOURCE	TYP	Y		1999		2000		2001		2002			
			TYPE	ISSUE			P		\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
407.502 I	BEAR PAW BATTLEFIELD MCWHORTER STAKE REHAB		OBJC	C71	C15	No	funded											
								Project Total	\$	70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	0.00		
								Project Total	FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
408.000 I	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLAN IMPLEMENTATION		COMB	N24		No	funded											
409.000 I	ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES					No	funded											
409.001 I	ETHNOBOTANY STUDY	207	ETHN	C22		No	funded											
409.002 I	NEZ PERCE LAND USES		ETHN	C04	C10	No	funded											
409.003 I	ETHNOFAUNA STUDY	207	ETHN	C22		No	funded											
								Project Total	\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
								Project Total	FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
410.000 I	INVENTORY AND MONITORING		COMB	C72	N20	No	funded											
410.001 I	DEVELOP I&M PLAN		COMB	N20	N03	No	funded											
410.002 I	AIRCRAFT OVERFLIGHT			N15	N20	No	funded											
410.003 I	PHOTOMONITORIN G		CULL	C73	N16	PKBASE-NR \$-DONATE	MON R MON R	5.95	0.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	5.95	0.04	
								44.70	0.75	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	44.70	0.75	
								Subtotal		50.65	0.79	.00	.00	.00	.00	50.65	0.79	
410.004 I	NOISE MONITORING		COMB	N16	N15	No	funded											
410.005 I	VISUAL RESOURCES		CULL	N14	N16	No	funded											
410.006 I	CRAIG DONATION LAND CLAIM STUDY		SITE	C38		No	funded											
410.007 I	LAPWAI MISSION STUDY		SITE	C38		No	funded											
								Project Total	\$	50.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.65	0.00		
								Project Total	FTE	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00		
500.000 I	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES		COMB	C01		No	funded											
501.000 I	PREPARE PARKWIDE CULTURAL SITES INVENTORY		COMB	C03		PKBASE-NR	ADM R	1.00	0.01	1.00	0.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.00	0.02	
502.000 I	INVENTORY PARK SITES	205	SITE	C04		CRPP PKBASE-CR	RES O ADM C</											

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1 - FY 1999
CULTURAL/INTEGRATED/NATURAL
FUNDED ACTIVITIES (\$ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM- WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP P	CURRENT YEAR 1999	OUTYEAR 1 2000	OUTYEAR 2 2001	OUTYEAR 3 2002	TOTAL
							\$ \$ FTE	\$ \$ FTE	\$ \$ FTE	\$ \$ FTE	\$ \$ FTE
503.000 I	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MONITORING		COMB		No funded data						
504.000 I	DOCUMENT CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS	206	ETHN	C25	No funded data						
505.000 I	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE EVALUATION				No funded data						
505.001 I	WEIS ROCKSHELTER		CULL	C04 C20	No funded data						
505.002 I	NESPELEM CAMPSITES		CULL	C04 C20	No funded data						
Project Total \$ \$							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Total FTE							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506.000 I	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE STABILIZATION				No funded data						
506.001 I	BIG HOLE SOLDIER TRENCHES		STRC	C05	No funded data						
Project Total \$ \$							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Total FTE							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
700.000 I	CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT		CULL	N08	No funded data						
701.000 I	LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN		CULL	N08 N17	No funded data						
701.001 I	DEVELOP CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN	189	CULL	N08	No funded data						
701.002 I	SPALDING PICNIC AREA SUBSECTION	216	CULL	C17 N08	No funded data						
701.003 I	ORCHARD TREE SUBSECTION	224	CULL	N08 C17	No funded data						
701.004 I	HAZARD TREE SUBSECTION		COMB	N08 N06	No funded data						
Project Total \$ \$							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Total FTE							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
702.001 I	CONDUCT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORIES		CULL	C10	No funded data						
702.002 I	PREPARE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT		CULL	C11	No funded data						
Project Total \$ \$							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Total FTE							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1 - FY 1999
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PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM- WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP P	T Y P	CURRENT YEAR 1999 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 2000 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 2001 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 2002 FTE	TOTAL FTE
704.000	REVEGETATION							No funded data				
I												
704.001	SPALDING SITE	220		CULL N05 N08	No funded data							
I												
704.002	EAST KAMIAH	219		CULL N05 N08	No funded data							
I												
704.003	WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD	220		CULL N05 N08	No funded data							
I												
					Project Total	\$\$		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
					Project Total	FTE		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
705.000	CONDUCT STUDY ON SHEEP FESCUE			CULL N06 N08	No funded data							
I												
706.000	CANOE CAMP RESTORATION MONITORING			CULL N08 C16	No funded data							
I												
707.000	REHAB PARKING AT OLD CHIEF JOSEPH CEMETARY			CULL N08 C15	No funded data							
I												
709.000	REHAB PARKING JOSEPH CANYON OVERLOOK			CULL N08 C15	No funded data							
I												
710.000	REHAB VC/OFFICES - RELOCATE MAINTENANCE - BIHO			CULL N08 C15	No funded data							
I												
711.000	DEVELOP INTERPRETIVE FACILITY - NESPELEM, WA			CULL C39	No funded data							
I												
712.000	REROUTE POWER AND UTILITY LINES - BIHO			CULL C15	No funded data							
I												
800.000	RESOURCE PRESERVATION/P ROTECTION				No funded data							
I												
820.001	RESOURCE RANGER STAFFING			COMB C72 N22	No funded data							
I												
820.002	SURVEY PARK BOUNDARIES	191		CULL N20 C73	No funded data							
I												
820.003	LAND PROTECTION PLAN PREPARATION			COMB N16 N20	No funded data							
I												
820.004	IDENTIFICATION OF EXTERNAL PARK THREATS			COMB N16 C73	No funded data							
I												
820.005	IDENTIFICATION OF SENSITIVE AREA USE			COMB C71	No funded data							
I												

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1 - FY 1999
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FUNDED ACTIVITIES (\$ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM- WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP P	T Y P	CURRENT YEAR 1999 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 1 2000 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 2 2001 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 3 2002 \$\$ FTE	TOTAL \$\$ FTE
820.006 I	CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AND RESOURCE DESIGN PLAN - BEPA		COMB	C71	C20	No funded data						
						Project Total	\$\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
						Project Total	FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100.000 N	NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT		N24		PKBASE-NR	ADM R		4.39 0.07	4.39 0.07	4.39 0.07	4.39 0.07	17.56 0.28
101.000 N	RESEARCH NEEDS ASSESSMENT		N20		No funded data							
120.000 N	GRAZING MANAGEMENT				No funded data							
120.001 N	GRAZING MANAGEMENT PLAN		CULL	N06	N19	No funded data						
120.002 N	MONITOR GRAZING IMPACTS		COMB	N19	N06	No funded data						
						Project Total	\$\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
						Project Total	FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
300.000 N	WILDLIFE		N20		No funded data							
301.000 N	BASELINE STUDIES				No funded data							
301.001 N	DEVELOP ACCURATE SPECIES LISTS		CULL	N20	N02	No funded data						
301.002 N	SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN		N02	N17	No funded data							
						Project Total	\$\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
						Project Total	FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
302.000 N	MAMMALS				No funded data							
302.001 N	BEAVER		CULL	N01	C10	No funded data						
302.002 N	UNGULATES		COMB	N01	No funded data							
						Project Total	\$\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
						Project Total	FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
303.000 N	BIRDS				No funded data							
303.001 N	MONITORING		CULL	N01	N17	No funded data						
						Project Total	\$\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
						Project Total	FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1 - FY 1999
CULTURAL/INTEGRATED/NATURAL
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PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM- WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP P	CURRENT YEAR 1999	OUTYEAR 1 2000	OUTYEAR 2 2001	OUTYEAR 3 2002	TOTAL
							\$ \$ FTE	\$ \$ FTE	\$ \$ FTE	\$ \$ FTE	\$ \$ FTE
304.000	FISH						No funded data				
N											
304.001	DEVELOP MANAGEMENT PROGRAM				N00 N02		No funded data				
N											
							Project Total \$ \$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
							Project Total FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
305.000	INSECTS						No funded data				
N											
305.001	BUTTERFLIES OF LAPWAI				COMB N17		No funded data				
N											
							Project Total \$ \$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
							Project Total FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
307.000	WATCHABLE WILDLIFE				ETHN N24		No funded data				
N											
500.000	GEOLOGIC RESOURCES				CULL N08 N20		No funded data				
N											
501.000	INVENTORY SOILS & GEOMORPHOLOGY PROCESSES				CULL N20 N06		No funded data				
N											
502.000	INVENTORY GEOLOGIC RESOURCES				CULL N08 N20		No funded data				
N											
702.000	NATIVE VEGETATION				CULL N17		No funded data				
N											
702.001	BASELINE FLORAL INVENTORY				CULL N20 N08		No funded data				
N											
702.002	I&M OF SPECIES OF CONCERN				CULL N03 C16		No funded data				
N											
702.003	I&M OF INVASIVE PLANTS	221			CULL N05 N20		No funded data				
N											
702.004	MONITOR EXISTING FLORA PLOTS				CULL N24 C16		No funded data				
N											
							Project Total \$ \$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
							Project Total FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
800.000	WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT				CULL N07 C14		No funded data				
N											
800.001	WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN				CULL N07		No funded data				
N											
800.002	IMPLEMENT PRESCRIBED FIRE				N07 C70		No funded data				
N											
800.003	MONITOR FIRE EFFECTS				N07 N20		No funded data				
N											
							Project Total \$ \$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
							Project Total FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1 - FY 1999
CULTURAL/INTEGRATED/NATURAL
FUNDED ACTIVITIES (\$ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP P	CURRENT YEAR 1999 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 2000 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 2001 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 2002 FTE	TOTAL FTE
900.000 N	HYDROLOGIC RESOURCES						No funded data				
900.001 N	INVENTORY OF RIPARIAN AREAS	222	CULL	N20			No funded data				
900.002 N	INVENTORY OF WETLAND AREAS			N20			No funded data				
900.003 N	DEVELOP HYDROLOGIC MANAGEMENT PROGRAM		COMB	N11 N20			No funded data				
900.004 N	MONITOR WATER QUALITY			N11 N20			No funded data				
900.005 N	INVENTORY AND MANAGEMENT OF FLOODPLAINS			N20 N12			No funded data				
900.006 N	CONDUCT WATER RIGHTS RESEARCH			N13			No funded data				
							Project Total \$\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
							Project Total FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
181 projects printed							Grand Total \$\$	346.69	160.34	165.34	837.71
							Grand Total FTE	4.94	4.14	4.33	17.74

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT TYPE	SYSTEM WIDE ISSUE	ACT TYP	T Y	CURRENT YEAR		OUTYEAR 1		OUTYEAR 2		OUTYEAR 3		TOTAL	
								1999 \$\$	FTE	2000 \$\$	FTE	2001 \$\$	FTE	2002 \$\$	FTE	\$\$	FTE
999	100.000 C	CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM MANAGMENT		COMB	C83	ADM PRO MIT	R R R	.00 .00 .00	.00 .00 .00	.00 .00 .00	.00 .00 .00	.00 .00 .00	.00 .00 .00	6.80 6.00 6.00	0.10 0.10 0.10	6.80 6.00 6.00	0.10 0.10 0.10
					Subtotal			.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	18.80	0.30	18.80	0.30
1	102.001 C	CULTURAL RESOURCE SPECIALIST		COMB	C83	ADM	R	50.00	1.00	50.00	1.00	50.00	1.00	52.60	1.00	202.60	4.00
999	102.002 C	ETHNOHISTORIAN		ETHN	C84	ADM	R	50.00	1.00	50.00	1.00	50.00	1.00	50.00	1.00	200.00	4.00
999	102.003 C	MUSEUM TECHNICIAN			C83	MIT	R	30.00	1.00	30.00	1.00	30.00	1.00	30.00	1.00	120.00	4.00
				Project Total	\$\$			130.00		130.00		130.00		132.60		522.60	
				Project Total	FTE			3.00		3.00		3.00		3.00		12.00	
999	301.001 C	COMPLETE ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW	196	ETHN	C21	ADM RES	O O	.00 .00	.00 .00	30.00 .00	0.50 .00	4.00 15.00	0.10 .00	.00 20.00	.00 0.02	34.00 35.00	0.60 0.02
					Subtotal			.00	.00	30.00	0.50	19.00	0.10	20.00	0.02	69.00	0.62
999	301.002 C	DOCUMENT CULTURAL ACTIVITIES		ETHN	C22	ADM RES	O O	.00 .00	.00 .00	5.00 50.00	0.10 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	5.00 50.00	0.10 0.00
					Subtotal			.00	.00	55.00	0.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	55.00	0.10
999	301.004 C	DOCUMENT NEZ PERCE LANGUAGE		ETHN	C31	RES	R	.00	.00	20.00	0.50	10.00	0.20	10.00	0.20	40.00	0.90
				Project Total	\$\$			0.00		105.00		29.00		30.00		164.00	
				Project Total	FTE			0.00		1.10		0.30		0.22		1.62	
999	302.001 C	CONDUCT 20TH CENTURY ORAL HISTORY	208	ETHN	C27 C31	RES	R	.00	.00	20.00	0.50	20.00	0.50	20.00	0.50	60.00	1.50
999	400.001 C	PROVIDE RESOURCES TO MANAGE MUSEUM COLLECTION		COMB	C81	PRO RES	R R	30.00 15.00	1.00 0.30	30.00 15.00	1.00 0.30	30.00 15.00	1.00 0.30	30.00 15.00	1.00 0.30	120.00 60.00	4.00 1.20
					Subtotal			45.00	1.30	45.00	1.30	45.00	1.30	45.00	1.30	180.00	5.20
999	400.002 C	CURATORIAL TRAINING			C97 C91	ADM	R	1.50	.00	1.50	.00	1.50	.00	1.50	.00	6.00	0.00
				Project Total	\$\$			46.50		46.50		46.50		46.50		186.00	
				Project Total	FTE			1.30		1.30		1.30		1.30		5.20	
4	401.001 C	ACCESSION DOCUMENTATION		OBJC	C46	MIT	R	10.00	0.50	10.00	0.50	10.00	0.50	10.00	0.50	40.00	2.00
5	401.002 C	MUSEUM OBJECT PHOTOGRAPHY		OBJC	C46 C43	MON	C	.00	.00	5.00	0.20	.00	.00	5.00	0.20	10.00	0.40
2	401.003 C	ACCESSIONS CORRECTION	197	OBJC	C46	MIT	R	20.00	0.50	20.00	0.50	20.00	0.50	50.00	1.00	110.00	2.50
3	401.004 C	ANCS RECORDS CONVERSION	198	OBJC	C46	MIT	R	15.00	0.80	15.00	0.80	15.00	0.80	15.00	0.80	60.00	3.20
999	401.005 C	APPRAISAL OF EHTNOGRAPHIC OBJECTS		OBJC	C46	ADM	C	.00	.00	5.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	5.00	0.00

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PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM- WIDE ISSUE	ACT TYP P	Y	CURRENT YEAR 1999 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 1 2000 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 2 2001 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 3 2002 \$\$ FTE	TOTAL \$\$ FTE
14	401.006 C	NAGPRA CONSULTATION AND COMPLIANCE		ETHN	C46	PRO	C	.00 .00	9.20 .00	13.70 .00	9.20 .00	32.10 0.00
								=====				
								Project Total \$\$	45.00	64.20	58.70	257.10
								Project Total FTE	1.80	2.00	1.80	8.10
999	402.001 C	COLLECTION STORAGE PLAN	201	OBJC	C42	ADM	O	.00 .00	7.50 0.10	.00 .00	7.50 0.10	15.00 0.20
999	402.002 C	PACK WATSON'S STORE OBJECTS	202	OBJC	C47	MIT	O	.00 .00	.00 .00	40.00 1.00	48.00 .00	88.00 1.00
999	402.003 C	MAINTAIN SECURITY SYSTEMS		OBJC	C50	PRO	C	.00 .00	5.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	5.00 0.00
								=====				
								Project Total \$\$	0.00	12.50	40.00	108.00
								Project Total FTE	0.00	0.10	1.00	1.20
15	403.001 C	SURVEY OF OBJECT CONDITION		OBJC	C43	MON	C	.00 .00	48.00 .00	30.00 .00	30.00 .00	108.00 0.00
6	403.002 C	TREAT MUSEUM OBJECTS		OBJC	C48	MIT	C	.00 .00	10.00 0.10	.00 .00	10.00 0.10	20.00 0.20
9	403.003 C	PRESERVE HISTORIC PHOTOS		OBJC	C48	MIT	C	.00 .00	5.00 0.10	.00 .00	.00 .00	5.00 0.10
999	403.005 C	PREPARE EMERGENCY PLAN		OBJC	C50	PRO	R	.00 .00	10.00 0.30	.00 .00	15.00 0.20	25.00 0.50
								=====				
								Project Total \$\$	0.00	73.00	30.00	158.00
								Project Total FTE	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.80
999	405.000 C	COLLECTIONS ACCESS		OBJC	C81	ADM	O	.00 .00	.00 .00	15.00 0.50	.00 .00	15.00 0.50
7	406.001 C	EXHIBITS MANAGEMENT PLAN		OBJC		INT MIT	O O	.00 .00 .00 .00	.00 .00 .00 .00	.00 .00 .00 .00	75.00 .00 75.00 .00	75.00 0.00 75.00 0.00
								Subtotal	.00 .00	.00 .00	150.00 .00	150.00 0.00
999	406.002 C	REHAB SPALDING EXHIBIT		OBJC		INT	R	.00 .00	40.00 0.50	80.00 0.20	80.00 .00	200.00 0.70
999	406.003 C	REHAB BIG HOLE EXHIBIT		OBJC		INT	O	.00 .00	40.00 0.50	100.00 0.10	100.00 0.20	240.00 0.80
999	406.004 C	EXHIBIT PLAN - TICK HILL VISITOR CENTER		COMB	C47	RES	O	.00 .00	975.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	975.00 0.00
								=====				
								Project Total \$\$	0.00	1055.00	180.00	1565.00
								Project Total FTE	0.00	1.00	0.30	1.50
999	407.001 C	UPDATE COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN		OBJC	C41	MIT	R	.00 .00	8.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	8.00 0.00
999	407.002 C	UPDATE SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT		OBJC	C40	MIT	R	.00 .00	8.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	8.00 0.00
11	407.003 C	RESEARCH NEEDS ASSESSMENT		COMB	C38	ADM	C	.00 .00	5.00 .00	.00 .00	5.00 .00	10.00 0.00
								=====				
								Project Total \$\$	0.00	21.00	0.00	26.00
								Project Total FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
999	601.001 C	HSR WATSON STORE	212	STRC	C52	MIT	O	.00 .00	30.00 0.70	20.00 0.30	.00 .00	50.00 1.00

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PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM- WIDE ISSUE	ACT TYP P	Y	CURRENT YEAR		OUTYEAR 1		OUTYEAR 2		OUTYEAR 3		TOTAL			
								1999 \$\$	FTE	2000 \$\$	FTE	2001 \$\$	FTE	2002 \$\$	FTE	\$\$	FTE		
999	601.002 C	HSR OFFICER'S QTRS	213	STRC	C52	RES	O	.00	.00	20.00	0.50	10.00	0.10	.00	.00	30.00	0.60		
								=====											
				Project Total		\$\$		0.00		50.00		30.00		0.00		80.00			
				Project Total		FTE		0.00		1.20		0.40		0.00		1.60			
999	602.001 C	ST. JOSEPH'S MISSION		STRC	C55	MIT	C	8.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	8.00	0.00		
999	602.002 C	FORT LAPWAI		STRC	C55	MIT	C	.00	.00	5.00	0.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	5.00	0.10		
999	602.003 C	PIERCE COURTHOUSE		STRC	C55	MIT	C	.00	.00	.00	.00	8.00	0.10	.00	.00	8.00	0.10		
999	602.004 C	AGENT'S HOUSE, SPALDING		STRC	C55	MIT	C	5.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	5.00	0.00		
999	602.005 C	WATSON'S STORE, SPALDING		STRC	C55	MIT	C	5.00	0.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	5.00	0.10		
999	602.006 C	AGENCY CABIN, SPALDING		STRC	C55	MIT	C	3.00	0.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	3.00	0.10		
999	602.007 C	MCBETH MISSION		STRC	C55	MIT	C	3.00	0.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	3.00	0.10		
								=====											
				Project Total		\$\$		24.00		5.00		8.00		0.00		37.00			
				Project Total		FTE		0.30		0.10		0.10		0.00		0.50			
999	603.000 C	ADAPTIVE REUSE OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES		STRC	C72	RES	O	.00	.00	15.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	15.00	0.00		
8	606.002 C	HISTORIC STRUCTURE INSPECTION		STRC	C55	MON	R	5.00	0.30	5.00	0.30	5.00	0.30	5.00	0.30	20.00	1.20		
999	606.003 C	OUTDOOR MONUMENTS	214	STRC	C55	MON	O	20.00	0.50	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	20.00	0.50		
								=====											
				Project Total		\$\$		25.00		5.00		5.00		5.00		40.00			
				Project Total		FTE		0.80		0.30		0.30		0.30		1.70			
10	101.000 I	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN MAINTENANCE		COMB	N24 C83	ADM	C	.00	.00	10.00	0.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	10.00	0.20		
999	103.000 I	DEVELOP & ADMINISTER SPECIAL USE PERMIT SYSTEM		COMB	N19	ADM	R ADM O	5.00 .00	0.10 .00	5.00 5.00	0.10 0.10	5.00 .00	0.10 .00	3.00 .00	0.50 .00	18.00 5.00	0.80 0.10		
								Subtotal		5.00 0.10		10.00 0.20		5.00 0.10		3.00 0.50		23.00 0.90	
999	105.000 I	MMS RESOURCE PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES		STRC	C72	ADM	C ADM R	15.00 2.00	0.50 0.10	.00 2.00	.00 0.10	.00 2.00	.00 0.10	6.00 3.00	0.20 0.10	21.00 9.00	0.70 0.40		
								Subtotal		17.00 0.60		2.00 0.10		2.00 0.10		9.00 0.30		30.00 1.10	
5	120.001 I	ORGANIZE NON-BOOK MATERIALS		OBJC		MIT	C	4.00	0.20	.00	.00	8.00	0.40	8.90	0.50	20.90	1.10		
999	120.002 I	DEVELOP RESEARCH CENTER FACILITY		COMB		MIT	R ADM O	.00 .00	.00 .00	15.00 10.00	.00 0.20	50.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	65.00 10.00	0.00 0.20		
								Subtotal		.00 .00		25.00 0.20		50.00 .00		.00 .00		75.00 0.20	
999	120.003 I	DEVELOP RESEARCH COLLECTIONS PLAN		COMB		ADM	R	.00	.00	1.00	.00	1.00	.00	1.00	.00	3.00	0.00		
999	120.005 I	ARCHIVAL ORGANIZATION	199	OBJC	C46	PRO	O	.00	.00	29.00	1.00	29.70	1.00	10.60	0.50	69.30	2.50		

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CULTURAL/INTEGRATED/NATURAL
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES (\$ in thousands)

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT TYPE	SYSTEM WIDE ISSUE	ACT TYP P	T Y P	CURRENT YEAR 1999 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 1 2000 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 2 2001 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 3 2002 \$\$ FTE	TOTAL \$\$ FTE
999	120.006	MAINTAIN COLLECTION I ENVIRONMENT		OBJC	C49	PRO	O	.00 .00	42.00 0.10	.00 .00	.00 .00	42.00 0.10
						PRO	C	.00 .00	.00 .00	3.00 0.10	3.00 0.10	6.00 0.20
		Subtotal						.00 .00	42.00 0.10	3.00 0.10	3.00 0.10	48.00 0.30
		Project Total \$\$						4.00	97.00	91.70	23.50	216.20
		Project Total FTE						0.20	1.30	1.50	1.10	4.10
999	150.001	INTERPRET I CULTURAL/NATURAL RESOURCES		COMB		INT	R	.00 .00	20.00 .00	20.00 .00	83.00 2.50	123.00 2.50
999	150.002	STAFF RESOURCE I MANAGEMENT TRAINING		COMB	C93	ADM	R	3.00 .00	2.00 .00	2.00 .00	1.40 .00	8.40 0.00
						ADM	C	.00 .00	.00 .00	2.00 0.10	.00 .00	2.00 0.10
		Subtotal						3.00 .00	2.00 .00	4.00 0.10	1.40 .00	10.40 0.10
999	150.003	INTERPRETIVE TRAIL I PLANNING & DESIGN		COMB	N22 C71	ADM	O	.00 .00	20.00 0.20	.00 .00	.00 .00	20.00 0.20
						MIT	O	.00 .00	.00 .00	30.00 0.20	.00 .00	30.00 0.20
						RES	O	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	45.00 0.50	45.00 0.50
		Subtotal						.00 .00	20.00 0.20	30.00 0.20	45.00 0.50	95.00 0.90
		Project Total \$\$						3.00	42.00	54.00	129.40	228.40
		Project Total FTE						0.00	0.20	0.30	3.00	3.50
999	401.001	IPM PLAN I DEVELOPMENT		COMB	C18 N05	RES	R	.00 .00	6.00 0.10	3.00 0.05	.00 .00	9.00 0.15
						ADM	R	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	1.30 0.02	1.30 0.02
		Subtotal						.00 .00	6.00 0.10	3.00 0.05	1.30 0.02	10.30 0.17
8	401.002	IPM IMPLEMENTATION I / CULT LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE EXOTIC SPECIES CONTROL		CULL	N05 N08	MIT	R	6.00 0.30	9.00 0.30	10.00 0.30	100.00 3.00	125.00 3.90
						MON	R	3.00 0.20	4.00 0.10	6.00 0.20	.00 .00	13.00 0.50
						RES	R	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	12.00 0.40	12.00 0.40
						ADM	R	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	1.00 0.02	1.00 0.02
		Subtotal						9.00 0.50	13.00 0.40	16.00 0.50	113.00 3.42	151.00 4.82
		Project Total \$\$						9.00	19.00	19.00	114.30	161.30
		Project Total FTE						0.50	0.50	0.55	3.44	4.99
3	406.000	DEVELOP & IMPLEMENT I GIS PROGRAM		COMB	N20 C62	RES	R	20.00 0.10	20.00 0.10	5.00 0.10	5.00 0.10	50.00 0.40
						ADM	O	20.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	20.00 0.00
		Subtotal						40.00 0.10	20.00 0.10	5.00 0.10	5.00 0.10	70.00 0.40
999	407.001	DISTURBED LAND I INVENTORY PARKWIDE INVENTORY		CULL	N10 C15	RES	O	.00 .00	8.00 0.25	.00 .00	8.00 0.25	16.00 0.50
999	407.102	SPALDING I LAPWAI CREEK DAMAGE		CULL	C70 N00	MIT	O	.00 .00	.00 .00	8.00 0.30	.00 .00	8.00 0.30
999	407.201	WHITE BIRD I BATTLEFIELD BORROW PIT & ROAD		CULL	N08 N10	MIT	O	.00 .00	21.40 0.30	.00 .00	.00 .00	21.40 0.30
999	407.202	WHITE BIRD I BATTLEFIELD VEGETATION STUDY PLOT		CULL	C15 N06	MIT	O	.00 .00	2.00 0.10	.00 .00	3.00 0.10	5.00 0.20
999	407.203	WHITE BIRD I BATTLEFIELD GARBAGE DUMP		CULL	C15 C70	PRO	O	.00 .00	5.00 0.30	.00 .00	.00 .00	5.00 0.30
999	407.206	WHITE BIRD I BATTLEFIELD WHITEBIRD VILLAGE SITE		COMB	C70	MIT	O	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	30.00 0.50	30.00 0.50
						MON	R	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	3.00 0.10	3.00 0.10
		Subtotal						.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	33.00 0.60	33.00 0.60

PROGRAMMING SHEET 2 - FY 1999
CULTURAL/INTEGRATED/NATURAL
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES (\$ in thousands)

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM WIDE ISSUE	ACT TYP P	T Y P	CURRENT YEAR 1999 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 1 2000 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 2 2001 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 3 2002 \$\$ FTE	TOTAL \$\$ FTE
999	407.401	BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD HOUSING DRAINAGE		CULL	C54	N12	PRO O	.00 .00	25.00 1.00	.00 .00	.00 .00	25.00 1.00
999	407.402	BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD HOUSING LANDSCAPING		CULL	N08	N06	PRO O	.00 .00	25.00 1.00	.00 .00	.00 .00	25.00 1.00
999	407.403	BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD VISITOR CENTER LANDSCAPE		CULL	N08	N06	PRO O	.00 .00	25.00 1.00	.00 .00	.00 .00	25.00 1.00
999	407.404	BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SIEGE TRAIL RESTORE	9374-7	CULL	C14	C71	PRO C	.00 .00	.00 .00	6.00 0.30	6.00 0.30	12.00 0.60
999	407.405	BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD ROAD CUTS		CULL	C15		MIT O	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	45.00 0.50	45.00 0.50
999	407.406	BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD IRRIGATION DITCHES		CULL	C13	C14	MIT O PRO C	.00 .00 .00 .00	.00 .00 .00 .00	15.00 0.30 2.00 0.10	.00 .00 2.00 0.10	15.00 0.30 4.00 0.20
		Subtotal						.00 .00	.00 .00	17.00 0.40	2.00 0.10	19.00 0.50
999	407.501	BEAR PAW BATTLEFIELD SOCIAL TRAILS		C15	C71		PRO R	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	2.00 0.04	2.00 0.04
999	407.502	BEAR PAW BATTLEFIELD MCWHORTER STAKE REHAB		OBJC	C71	C15	MIT O	.00 .00	2.00 0.20	.00 .00	.00 .00	2.00 0.20
		Project Total						0.00	113.40	31.00	99.00	243.40
		Project Total						0.00	4.15	1.00	1.89	7.04
999	408.000	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLAN IMPLEMENTATION		COMB	N24		ADM O	.00 .00	10.00 0.10	.00 .00	3.00 0.10	13.00 0.20
999	409.001	ETHNOBOTANY STUDY	207	ETHN	C22		RES R	.00 .00	15.00 0.50	10.00 0.20	6.00 0.10	31.00 0.80
999	409.002	NEZ PERCE LAND USES		ETHN	C04	C10	RES R	.00 .00	20.00 0.50	15.00 0.30	.00 .00	35.00 0.80
999	409.003	ETHNOFAUNA STUDY	207	ETHN	C22		RES O	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	35.00 .00	35.00 0.00
		Project Total						0.00	35.00	25.00	41.00	101.00
		Project Total						0.00	1.00	0.50	0.10	1.60
12	410.001	DEVELOP I&M PLAN		COMB	N20	N03	MON R RES R ADM R	4.00 0.20 20.00 0.20 2.00 0.10	12.00 0.70 12.00 .00 2.00 .00	28.00 1.50 5.00 .00 1.00 0.10	23.00 1.00 .00 .00 2.00 .00	67.00 3.40 37.00 0.20 7.00 0.20
		Subtotal						26.00 0.50	26.00 0.70	34.00 1.60	25.00 1.00	111.00 3.80
999	410.002	AIRCRAFT OVERFLIGHT		N15	N20		MON R	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	2.00 0.30	2.00 0.30
7	410.003	PHOTOMONITORING		CULL	C73	N16	RES R	8.00 0.10	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	8.00 0.10
999	410.004	NOISE MONITORING		COMB	N16	N15	MON R	.00 .00	.00 .00	2.00 0.10	3.00 0.30	5.00 0.40
999	410.005	VISUAL RESOURCES		CULL	N14	N16	ADM R RES O MON R	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	1.00 0.01 10.00 0.10 .00 .00	.00 .00 .00 .00 2.00 .00	.00 .00 .00 .00 2.00 .00	1.00 0.01 10.00 0.10 4.00 0.00
		Subtotal						.00 .00	11.00 0.11	2.00 .00	2.00 .00	15.00 0.11

PROGRAMMING SHEET 2 - FY 1999
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PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM WIDE ISSUE	ACT TYP P	Y P	CURRENT YEAR		OUTYEAR 1		OUTYEAR 2		OUTYEAR 3		TOTAL	
								1999 \$\$	FTE	2000 \$\$	FTE	2001 \$\$	FTE	2002 \$\$	FTE	\$\$	FTE
999	410.006 I	CRAIG DONATION LAND CLAIM STUDY		SITE	C38	RES	O	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	10.00	0.50	10.00	0.50
999	410.007 I	LAPWAI MISSION STUDY		SITE	C38	RES	O	.00	.00	.00	.00	10.00	0.50	.00	.00	10.00	0.50
								Project Total \$\$		34.00		37.00		48.00		161.00	
								Project Total FTE		0.60		0.81		2.20		5.71	
1	501.000 I	PREPARE PARKWIDE CULTURAL SITES INVENTORY		COMB	C03	RES	R	5.00	0.50	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	8.00	0.80
6	502.000 I	INVENTORY PARK SITES	205	SITE	C04	ADM RES	O O	.00 .00	.00 .00	5.20 100.00	0.10 0.80	5.00 25.00	0.10 0.80	5.00 21.00	0.10 0.80	15.20 146.00	0.30 2.40
								Subtotal		.00 .00		105.20 0.90		30.00 0.90		26.00 0.90	
15	503.000 I	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MONITORING		COMB		ADM MON	O R	.00 .00	.00 .00	10.00 15.00	0.10 0.20	.00 15.00	.00 0.20	.00 15.00	.00 0.20	10.00 45.00	0.10 0.60
								Subtotal		.00 .00		25.00 0.30		15.00 0.20		15.00 0.20	
999	504.000 I	DOCUMENT CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS	206	ETHN	C25	ADM RES	O O	.00 .00	.00 .00	4.00 40.00	0.10 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	4.00 50.00	0.10 .00	8.00 90.00	0.20 0.00
								Subtotal		.00 .00		44.00 0.10		.00 .00		54.00 0.10	
999	505.001 I	WEIS ROCKSHELTER		CULL	C04 C20	RES ADM	O R	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	20.00 2.00	.00 0.10	.00 2.00	.00 0.10	20.00 4.00	0.00 0.20
								Subtotal		.00 .00		.00 .00		22.00 0.10		2.00 0.10	
999	505.002 I	NESPELEM CAMPSITES		CULL	C04 C20	RES ADM	O R	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	20.00 2.00	.00 0.10	.00 2.00	.00 0.10	20.00 4.00	0.00 0.20
								Subtotal		.00 .00		.00 .00		22.00 0.10		2.00 0.10	
								Project Total \$\$		0.00		0.00		44.00		4.00	
								Project Total FTE		0.00		0.00		0.20		0.20	
999	506.001 I	BIG HOLE SOLDIER TRENCHES		STRC	C05	RES PRO	O R	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	15.00 5.00	.00 0.30	15.00 5.00	0.00 0.30
								Subtotal		.00 .00		.00 .00		.00 .00		20.00 0.30	
999	701.001 I	DEVELOP CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN	189	CULL	N08	RES	O	.00	.00	.00	.00	20.00	0.10	.00	.00	20.00	0.10
999	701.002 I	ARBORETUM SUBSECTION	216	CULL	C17 N08	ADM MIT	R R	.00 .00	.00 .00	2.00 6.00	0.10 0.10	2.00 5.00	.00 0.10	.00 5.00	.00 0.10	4.00 16.00	0.10 0.30
								Subtotal		.00 .00		8.00 0.20		7.00 0.10		5.00 0.10	
999	701.003 I	ORCHARD TREE SUBSECTION	224	CULL	N08 C17	MON ADM MIT	R C R	.00 .00 .00	.00 .00 .00	3.00 2.00 5.00	.00 0.10 0.10	4.00 .00 4.00	.00 .00 0.10	2.00 .00 .00	0.01 .00 .00	9.00 2.00 9.00	0.01 0.10 0.20
								Subtotal		.00 .00		10.00 0.20		8.00 0.10		2.00 0.01	
999	701.004 I	HAZARD TREE SUBSECTION		COMB	N08 N06	ADM MON	O R	.00 .00	.00 .00	5.00 .00	0.10 .00	.00 1.00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	5.00 1.00	0.10 0.00
								Subtotal		.00 .00		5.00 0.10		1.00 .00		.00 .00	
								Project Total \$\$		0.00		23.00		36.00		7.00	
								Project Total FTE		0.00		0.50		0.30		0.11	
2	702.001 I	CONDUCT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORIES		CULL	C10	RES	O	20.00	0.50	20.00	0.50	.00	.00	20.00	0.50	60.00	1.50

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PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM WIDE ISSUE	ACT TYP P	T Y P	CURRENT YEAR 1999 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 1 2000 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 2 2001 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 3 2002 \$\$ FTE	TOTAL \$\$ FTE
11	702.002 I	PREPARE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT		CULL	C11	RES	R	.00 .00	30.00 0.50	30.00 0.50	30.00 0.50	90.00 1.50
								=====				
								Project Total \$\$	20.00	50.00	30.00	150.00
								Project Total FTE	0.50	1.00	0.50	3.00
999	704.001 I	SPALDING SITE	220	CULL	N05 N08	MIT	R	.00 .00	20.00 1.00	18.00 1.00	21.00 1.00	59.00 3.00
999	704.002 I	EAST KAMIAH	219	CULL	N05 N08	MIT MON	R R	10.00 .00 .00 .00	10.00 0.10 1.00 .00	5.00 0.10 4.00 0.10	5.00 0.10 2.00 .00	30.00 0.40 7.00 0.10
								Subtotal	10.00 0.10	11.00 0.10	9.00 0.20	37.00 0.50
999	704.003 I	WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD	220	CULL	N05 N08	MIT	R	.00 .00	20.00 1.00	18.00 1.00	21.00 1.00	59.00 3.00
								=====				
								Project Total \$\$	10.00	51.00	45.00	155.00
								Project Total FTE	0.10	2.10	2.20	6.50
999	705.000 I	CONDUCT STUDY ON SHEEP FESCUE		CULL	N06 N08	RES	O	.00 .00	.00 .00	4.00 0.50	.00 .00	4.00 0.50
999	706.000 I	CANOE CAMP RESTORATION MONITORING		CULL	N08 C16	MON	R	.00 .00	1.00 0.01	.00 .00	1.00 0.01	2.00 0.02
999	707.000 I	REHAB PARKING AT OLD CHIEF JOSEPH CEMETARY		CULL	N08 C15	PRO	O	25.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	25.00 0.00
999	709.000 I	REHAB PARKING JOSEPH CANYON OVERLOOK		CULL	N08 C15	PRO	O	.00 .00	195.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	195.00 0.00
999	710.000 I	REHAB VC/OFFICES - RELOCATE MAINTENANCE - BIHO		CULL	N08 C15	PRO	O	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	3145.30 .00	3145.30 0.00
999	711.000 I	DEVELOP INTERPRETIVE FACILITY - NESPELEM, WA		CULL	C39	INT	O	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	4155.00 .00	4155.00 0.00
999	712.000 I	REROUTE POWER AND UTILITY LINES - BIHO		CULL	C15	PRO	O	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	86.00 .00	86.00 0.00
999	820.001 I	RESOURCE RANGER STAFFING		COMB	C72 N22	PRO	R	25.00 0.50	25.00 0.50	25.00 0.50	25.00 0.50	100.00 2.00
9	820.002 I	SURVEY PARK BOUNDARIES	191	CULL	N20 C73	ADM RES PRO RES	R O R R	1.00 .00 10.00 .00 10.00 0.20 .00 .00	2.00 .00 .00 .00 10.00 0.20 .00 .00	10.00 0.50 .00 .00 .00 .00 10.00 0.50	5.00 0.20 .00 .00 .00 .00 15.00 0.30	18.00 0.70 10.00 0.00 20.00 0.40 25.00 0.80
								Subtotal	21.00 0.20	12.00 0.20	20.00 1.00	73.00 1.90
999	820.003 I	LAND PROTECTION PLAN PREPARATION		COMB	N16 N20	ADM RES	O O	.00 .00 .00 .00	30.00 0.60 .00 .00	.00 .00 .00 .00	.00 .00 15.00 .00	30.00 0.60 15.00 0.00
								Subtotal	.00 .00	30.00 0.60	.00 .00	45.00 0.60
999	820.004 I	IDENTIFICATION OF EXTERNAL PARK THREATS		COMB	N16 C73	ADM	C	.00 .00	.00 .00	50.00 0.30	.00 .00	50.00 0.30
999	820.005 I	IDENTIFICATION OF SENSITIVE AREA USE		COMB	C71	MIT MON	R R	.00 .00 .00 .00	5.00 .00 10.00 0.10	5.00 .00 10.00 0.10	5.00 .00 10.00 0.10	15.00 0.00 30.00 0.30
								Subtotal	.00 .00	15.00 0.10	15.00 0.10	45.00 0.30

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PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM- WIDE ISSUE	ACT TYP P	CURRENT YEAR		OUTYEAR 1		OUTYEAR 2		OUTYEAR 3		TOTAL							
							1999 \$\$	FTE	2000 \$\$	FTE	2001 \$\$	FTE	2002 \$\$	FTE	\$\$	FTE						
999	820.006 I	CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AND RESOURCE DESIGN PLAN - BEPA		COMB	C71	C20	PRO	O	29.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	29.20	0.00					
									=====													
									Project Total		75.20		82.00		110.00		75.00		342.20			
									Project Total		FTE		0.70		1.40		1.90		5.10			
999	100.000 N	NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT			N24		ADM	R	27.00	1.00	27.00	1.00	28.00	1.00	29.00	1.00	111.00	4.00				
6	101.000 N	RESEARCH NEEDS ASSESSMENT			N20		RES	O	.00	.00	.00	.00	10.00	0.20	15.00	.00	25.00	0.20				
999	120.002 N	MONITOR GRAZING IMPACTS		COMB	N19	N06	MON	R	4.00	0.10	4.00	0.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	8.00	0.20				
1	301.001 N	DEVELOP ACCURATE SPECIES LISTS		CULL	N20	N02	RES	R	.00	.00	.00	.00	15.00	0.30	75.00	0.50	90.00	0.80				
999	302.001 N	BEAVER		CULL	N01	C10	RES	O	10.00	0.50	.00	.00	5.00	0.30	.00	.00	15.00	0.80				
999	302.002 N	UNGULATES		COMB	N01		MIT	R	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	6.40	0.10	6.40	0.10				
									=====													
									Project Total		10.00		5.00		6.40		21.40					
									Project Total		FTE		0.50		0.30		0.90					
9	303.001 N	MONITORING		CULL	N01	N17	RES	O RES R	7.00 .00	0.30 .00	.00 8.00	.00 0.30	.00 8.00	.00 0.30	.00 9.00	.00 0.30	7.00 25.00	0.30 0.90				
									Subtotal		7.00		8.00		9.00		32.00		1.20			
999	304.001 N	DEVELOP MANAGEMENT PROGRAM			N00	N02	ADM	R	2.00	0.10	2.00	0.10	2.00	0.10	2.00	0.10	8.00	0.40				
999	305.001 N	BUTTERFLIES OF LAPWAI		COMB	N17		RES	O	.00	.00	.00	.00	15.00	0.60	.00	.00	15.00	0.60				
999	307.000 N	WATCHABLE WILDLIFE		ETHN	N24		RES	R INT R	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	3.00 5.00	0.10 0.20	3.00 5.00	0.10 0.20					
									Subtotal		.00		.00		8.00		0.30		8.00		0.30	
3	501.000 N	INVENTORY SOILS & GEOMORPHOLOGY PROCESSES		CULL	N20	N06	RES	O	.00	.00	.00	.00	12.00	0.50	.00	.00	12.00	0.50				
10	502.000 N	INVENTORY GEOLOGIC RESOURCES		CULL	N08	N20	RES	O ADM R	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	10.00 .00	0.10 .00	.00 2.00	.00 0.10	10.00 2.00	0.10 0.10				
									Subtotal		.00		.00		10.00		2.00		12.00		0.20	
2	702.001 N	BASELINE FLORAL INVENTORY		CULL	N20	N08	RES	O ADM R	.00 .00	.00 .00	35.00 .00	0.10 .00	18.00 .00	0.10 .00	.00 2.00	.00 .00	53.00 2.00	0.20 0.00				
									Subtotal		.00		.00		35.00		2.00		55.00		0.20	
999	702.002 N	I&M OF SPECIES OF CONCERN		CULL	N03	C16	MON	O	2.00	0.10	2.00	0.10	2.00	0.10	2.00	0.10	8.00	0.40				
999	702.004 N	MONITOR EXISTING FLORA PLOTS		CULL	N24	C16	MON	R	6.00	0.10	.00	.00	5.00	0.40	.00	.00	11.00	0.50				
									=====													
									Project Total		8.00		37.00		25.00		4.00		74.00			
									Project Total		FTE		0.20		0.20		0.60		1.10			
7	900.001 N	INVENTORY OF RIPARIAN AREAS	222	CULL	N20		RES	O MON R	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	10.00 3.00	0.10 0.05	.00 2.00	.00 0.05	10.00 5.00	0.10 0.10				
									Subtotal		.00		.00		13.00		2.00		15.00		0.20	

PROGRAMMING SHEET 2 - FY 1999
CULTURAL/INTEGRATED/NATURAL
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES (\$ in thousands)

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM WIDE ISSUE	ACT TYP P	T Y	CURRENT YEAR 1999 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 1 2000 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 2 2001 \$\$ FTE	OUTYEAR 3 2002 \$\$ FTE	TOTAL \$\$ FTE
8	900.002 N	INVENTORY OF WETLAND AREAS		N20		RES O ADM R MON R		.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	10.00 0.20 2.00 0.05 2.00 0.05	10.00 0.20 2.00 0.05 2.00 0.05
		Subtotal						.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	14.00 0.30	14.00 0.30
999	900.003 N	DEVELOP HYDROLOGIC MANAGEMENT PROGRAM		COMB N11 N20		No unfunded data						
999	900.004 N	MONITOR WATER QUALITY		N11 N20		No unfunded data						
999	900.005 N	INVENTORY AND MANAGEMENT OF FLOODPLAINS		N20 N12		No unfunded data						
999	900.006 N	CONDUCT WATER RIGHTS RESEARCH		N13		RES O		.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	15.00 0.50	15.00 0.50
		Project Total				\$\$		0.00	0.00	13.00	31.00	44.00
		Project Total				FTE		0.00	0.00	0.15	0.85	1.00
	132 projects printed											
		Grand Total				\$\$		575.70	2652.80	1330.90	9126.50	13685.90
		Grand Total				FTE		13.30	27.87	26.80	30.82	98.79

RMP Summary Report
Funded \$ by Activity - FY: 1999-2002

ACTIVITY	1999	2000	2001	2002	TOTAL
Research	54,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	74,000
Mitigation	113,600	26,600	26,600	26,600	193,400
Monitoring	66,050	15,400	15,400	15,400	112,250
Protection	32,700	32,200	32,200	32,200	129,300
Interpretation	0	0	0	0	0
Administration	79,840	79,640	84,640	84,640	328,760
--<<TOTALS>>--	346,690	160,340	165,340	165,340	837,710

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RMP Summary Report
Unfunded \$ by Activity - FY: 1-4

ACTIVITY	1	2	3	4	TOTAL
Research	115,000	1,440,000	351,000	480,000	2,386,000
Mitigation	119,000	241,400	269,000	494,300	1,123,700
Monitoring	44,000	110,000	117,000	109,000	380,000
Protection	119,200	435,200	159,400	3,365,100	4,078,900
Interpretation	0	100,000	200,000	4,498,000	4,798,000
Administration	181,500	306,200	241,500	206,500	935,700
--<<TOTALS>>--	578,700	2,632,800	1,337,900	9,152,900	13,702,300

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RMP Summary Report
Unfunded \$ by Resource Type - FY: 1-4

RESOURCE TYPE	1	2	3	4	TOTAL
Cultural	273,500	1,607,200	599,200	794,000	3,273,900
Integrated	247,200	947,600	595,700	8,177,500	9,968,000
Natural	58,000	78,000	143,000	181,400	460,400
Subsistence	0	0	0	0	0
--<<TOTALS>>=	578,700	2,632,800	1,337,900	9,152,900	13,702,300

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